The Courier-Journal.

VOL. 31—WHOLE NO. 1,246. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1870. NEW SERIES NO. 14.

WEEKLY EDITION.

THE WAR.

Surrender of Strasbourg on Yesterday

A General Rejoicing and Ringing of Bells Throughout Germany.

French Disposition for Resistance Growing Stronger.

Formation of New Armies and a General Uprising of the People.

Official Statement of German Captures.

Russia Preparing for War

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

[Special to the World.]

A French Victory.

The Tours special at Rouen sends to-day the particulars of the action reported yesterday from Pontaise by way of Beauvevis. It was a much more important engagement than first accounts led us to believe, and resulted in the complete defeat of the Germans.

Another was fought on the line of the Orleans railway, beyond Epemay station, about sixteen miles from Paris. A column of ten thousand Prussians, advancing from Hiisog, about two miles on the plateau of Longjumeau, attacked the French forces, numerically inferior but occupying a formidable position above Marenil, which commanded the roads to Ballainvilliers, Cuchet and Santex les Chautreaux. The attack began at at 6 a.m. The French forces, mainly Gardes Mobile, with a battalion of the line, had sixteen mitrailleurs in position. The French behaved with singular steadiness, awaiting the Germans' attack in silence, without firing a shot, retreated under cover of the woods and drew the Germans on until they were brought obliquely into range of a masked battery, which then opened on them suddenly and with tremendous effect. The Prussian column was cut in two, and the French charging upon the flank drove the fragments into a hurried retreat down a steep and rapid descent. Beyond the tower of Mautchay, towards the barbets and lines, these Germans attempted to make a stand and new formation, but the French artillery, which had been quietly brought up by the cross-roads of the country here opened upon them again with more effect than before. The retreat was converted into a route. The German troops fled in all directions, throwing away their arms and the French captured all their artillery, a battery of steel cannon, with two regimental standards and between six and seven hundred men, who surrendered in a body and were dispatched next day to Chartres.

Among the prisoners are two Colonels of the Prussian line and a number of Saxon officers. The news of this victory created great rejoicings at Tours and Rouen. The French troops engaged belonged to the army of the Loair.

Bismarck Interviewed.

[Special to Tribune.]

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A correspondent of the Tribune writes from Meaux on the 18th, the headquarters of King William:

"I had a conversation with Count Bismarck, during which I asked him if the report was true that there were English representatives here."

He answered: "The English have asked if we will treat with Jules Favre, and we replied that we would if his Government could give us possession of Metz and Strasbourg. This he could not do. In this war we are influenced," said Bismarck, "by no motive of aggrandizement whatever. We have no purpose in view but our own security. Consequently we must provide for the next war, which is sure to come. France is now without allies, but may soon succeed in procuring them, and is sure to commence another war under better auspices. That is why we demand these forts. But the present Government in Paris dare not agree to the cession of French territory. Nor, probably, will the next Government; but our purpose is fixed, and, if necessary, we are ready to stay all the winter at Paris."

I said the general impression was that France is too much weakened to begin another war for many years.

"That is not the case," answered Bismarck. "France is a very wealthy country, and will remain so after the war. Within five years she will have so far recovered as to be able to re-commence hostilities. For that reason we must have those forts; but as the Government at Paris is not disposed to deliver them up, and probably has no command over them, peace is not very near, and we must wait till we can reduce them. We hear that the garrisons are already eating horses."

"Then the question of peace," I said, "reduced itself to one for the possession of Metz and Strasbourg."

He answered, "Yes, that is it precisely."

Favre's Interview with Bismarck.

A Calais special says: A special correspondent, just arrived from the King's headquarters, states that Bismarck, on behalf of the King of Prussia, refused to treat with Favre, except regarding an armistice. Favre urged proposals for peace, and insisted that he represented the Government of France, but Bismarck's hard logic completely upset him. "What power recognized you as the Government of France?" asked Bismarck. "What seal of office do you use? Do you not call yourselves only a committee of defense? Does not Gen. Trochu refuse to recognize you as anything else? Prussia can treat with you in an armistice, or capitulation of Paris, as can we treat with Bazaine for the surrender of Metz."

Favre was forced to relinquish the first position, and asked the armistice. The terms demanded the occupation of Strasbourg, Toul and Verdun. Favre left, refusing these terms.

A special correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on the 25th inst., in the evening: "An interview between Favre and Count Von Bismarck occurred on the 19th of September, at La Verriere, and lasted from nine to twelve o'clock at night. The next morning Favre returned to Paris. The surrender of Strasbourg, Toul, and Verdun was asked as conditions of an armmistice, solely to enable the German armies to obtain the necessary supplies and provisions. The surrender of Mont Valerien was not demanded.

The Russian government declares it considers the conditions reasonable.

With the completed investment of the city, Paris is absolutely isolated. All avenues of egress or ingress are closed.

The negotiations of Minister DeBruck, at Munich, resulted favorably. The basis of the entrance of South Germany into the North German Confederation, under the existing constitution, was modified, to omit the Bavarian demand.

The prohibition of the exportation of grain and flour from North Germany has been revoked.

The importation of coal into Alsace and Lorraine from the Palatinate and Rhenish Prussia is allowed.

Important from Strasbourg.

The commander at Strasbourg has retired upon the citadel.

The reserve army is forming here, designated as the Thirteenth corps, with marching orders for the seat of war.

The official number of Germans expelled from France is one hundred and two thousand.

A special correspondent telegraphs from Carlsruhe on the 25th that Col. Von Buren, of the Swiss delegates to Strasbourg, has published the results of his visit to the interior of the city. Gen. Ulrich is indifferent to ouside events. The garrison is entirely ignorant of military occurrences, and refuses to believe the German reports. They are confident that the French army is marching to raise the siege. There will be great excitement when the truth is made known. The cathedral is somewhat damaged, but its injuries can be repaired, and the clock is still perfect. It was reported destroyed, because it has been unwound since the bombardment. The troops in the citadel, after respecting for some days the hospital on the island opposite Kehl, on which the international flag is flying, shelled it two successive nights, and wounded two surgeons.

Siege guns are now arriving at Phalsburg, hitherto bombarded by six field pieces only. A large German force is already passing through Alsace toward Lyons.

Bazaine Makes Another Attempt at Escape.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Times publishes a special telegram from Saarbrucken, dated September 24th, giving the following intelligence: Yesterday at Metz Bazaine made a feint on Devant les Ponts, and attempted to escape to Thionville. There was a heavy cannonade for some hours. After a sharp fight at Moulen, seven miles from Metz, the French were driven in again. Their losses were serious. Bazaine sent back the Prussian prisoners he had taken in the engagement.

Bismarck's Carelessness.

Bismarck's extreme carelessness for his personal safety has occasioned frequent alarms. He promenades through the enemy's towns alone and at all hours, refusing any escort and all precautions.

The Siege of Strasbourg.

The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs from Carlsruhe on the 26th that before the Swiss delegates left Strasbourg Gen. Ulrich told them it was impossible for the present state of things to last much longer; that he had gone through several campaigns and served in the Crimea, but he never witnessed nor underwent so terrible a siege. The municipality has resolved, with Government permission, to send a deputation to Paris to represent the condition of affairs, and request instructions. The new Prefect, Valentia, and Mayor Engelbordt were permitted to enter the city.

The Situation in Paris.

The correspondent of the Tribune at Brussels telegraphs that twenty-six travelers, who escaped from Paris, state that the guns are firing day and night. The fugitive Zouaves are executed in the streets.

The authority of the government is much questioned.

Bazaine's Intentions.

It is currently reported that, to a Prussian officer who went to Metz to stop picket shooting, Marshal Bazaine frankly declared he was striving to save his army and the fortress for the Emperor, and that he knew nothing of the Republic.

The French Uprising.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Advices from all parts of France show that the people are rising in arms and concentrating upon the great cities in which the Government is rapidly accumulating arms. Imperfect returns from six departments show a total of 250,000 volunteers, which have been enrolled since the surrender of Sedan, and there have been municipal votes of nearly one hundred million francs.

A Different Story About Strasbourg.

[World's Special.]

OSTEND, Sept. 26.—Advices from Strasbourg, dated Thursday, say there is reason to believe that Ulrich has six weeks' provisions for the whole population. There are no signs of surrender. It is believed that the army of Lyons will soon be put in motion to attempt to raise the siege.

It is believed the Cathedral tower was so severely shaken as to be on the eve of falling. The immense military hospital near the arsenal was set on fire by the bombardment on Tuesday and burned down. The whole city is now subjected to a terrible cannonade.

Demonstrations of Sympathy for France.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—Thoughout the whole of yesterday the city was in a state of the greatest excitement, in consequence of the news that all negotiations for peace had failed. The terrible demands for both men and war material has awakened a feeling of terror among all classes, and there is a strong outspoken conviction that a religious war is imminent. As far as the people are concerned they were long since decided against the Prussians, and believe that all further hostilities are little short of murders. The result of this is that among the working classes demonstrations of hostility to the Prussian Government has been frequently shown in a covert manner. Yesterday bands of workmen paraded the streets singing the Marseillaise, and crying at frequent intervals "Vive la France."

[Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, Sept. 23d—An approaching alliance between Prussia and Austria, but which is opposed by the Hungarians as a portion of the Austrian Empire, is now spoken of.

Napoleon.

Napoleon's gala drive created some displeasure in court circles. The vehicle used on that occasion was the Imperial open carriage, brought from Sedan, containing nine seats. As a delicate hint, two of the King's state carriages, with two seats each, were sent for the future use of the Emperor, who, understanding fully the meaning of this polite attention, has ever since kept within doors According to his doctors, he is unwell and suffering from the draughts and cold of the castle. A change of residence is proposed, either to the pa'ace of the ex-Palatinate castle or Bellvue Castle, near Berlin, occupied once by his uncle as a winter residence.

Alsace and Lorraine.

DRESDEN, Sept. 26.—A majority of the people in this city have declared in favor of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

Interesting News from Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Madrid says that, before Olazaga's departure, yesterday, he was met at the station by some friends who asked him if the restoration of Napoleon was possible. "It is easier," was his reply, "to raze the Pyrenees to their base."

The frequency of the visits of the Prussian Minister to Prim is greatly commented on.

The ministerial organ announces that in a few days there will be joyful news for Spain. I have inquired into the grounds for this statement, and this is the result of inquiries in good circles: After the proclamation of the Prussian King as Emperor of Germany, it is the intention of Bismarck to recompense the King of Saxony for the loss of his crown by placing his son, Prince John, on the throne of Spain by the aid of Prim. The latter risks his head at this game, but will do it.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from Marseilles, received in a round-about way, state that the city is borrowing money and arming with her traditional patriotism.

The Prussians around Paris are said to maintain strict discipline. The departments of the Seine, Etois and Zine-et-Marne are now all under their control, except Paris.

Thiers' Programme at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Sept. 27, 5 P. M.—The following is given as the probable programme of Thiers at St. Petersburg: Constantinople and the road to India to be guaranteed to Russia. Belgium and Egypt to be guaranteed to France. Alsace and part of Lorraine and the road to Vienna to be guaranteed to Prussia. That is, England, Turkey, Austria, and Belgium are to be the innocent victims of the peace.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Bazaine is repudiating the Republic, and demands the orders of the Emperor or Empress to surrender.

General Trochu announces stern penalty against cowardice, pillage, desertion, and other unsoldierly conduct.

The World's London special says: The excitement caused by the determined refusal of the Prussian Government to grant peace except on terms humiliating and fatal to the Republic, threatens to take a shape most embarrassing to the Cabinet.

Another Monster Demonstration.

The third grand democratic meeting was held on Sunday in Hyde Park. There was a huge procession, in which not one English flag was seen. Six separate meetings were held in the Park. The feeling against Prussia is intense. There was little disorder and no rioting. Placards were extensively posted to-day, signed by Richard Congreve, a leader of the English Pasitorish, favoring active interference by England in behalf of France.

The Rejection of Bismarck's Proposals.

On the return of Favre from the King's headquarters, a meeting of the Committee of Defense was held.

When Favre had read Bismarck's propositions, General Trochu arose, and, in a few concise sentences, called for the rejection, instantly and unconditional, of the propositions, which he described as insulting. He then said: "I dare condemn a hopeless contest, both as a citizen and as a soldier. The capital is able to resist, and with the fall of the capital the departments will rise. Winter fast approaches, and the armies of the invaders, already harrassed and suffering, will then be exposed to the greatest want and misery. I propose that the committee unanimously reject the conditions offered by Count Von Bismarck." These remarks were vehemently applauded, and the terms of Prussia unanimously rejected.

Since the reply of Favre for the Government reached Bismarck at Meaux, he has been obviously disturbed in mind.

Bismarck's Blunder.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Standard this morning has a leader saying:

"Bismarck made a great mistake in treating the Provisional Government with hauteur and contempt. He ought to have welcomed it as his best auxiliary of force in the satisfactory termination of the war. No possible government in France or abroad could sign a peace giving so much, and giving it so genuinely. The permanent conquest of France is out of the question. The occupation of France may be possible, if Germany can keep up her armies. Every day the war continues reduces the ability of France to pay the German bill. Bismarck and the King will yet regret they refused to deal more generously with the gentlemen of the pavement. It is not impossible even now that Paris may make a resistance which will compel the besiegers to retire, and the struggle may last all winter. Fortune, with Prussia to-day, may be with France to morrow. The refusal of France to accept an armistice is politically suicidal. Misgoverned, defeated and defiant, France may well excite the sympathy of the world."

Prussia Makes a Proposition to Spain.

The same correspondent states that negotiations are being actively pursued between Prim and the Prussian ambassador. The latter has offered that if Spain will accept King John, of Saxony, or a Prussian Prince for the Spanish throne, Prussia will pay Spain several millions reals, give her part of Algeria and the forts of Gibralter, and help her annex Portugal, so as to constitute a strong ally for Prussia.

The Pope Pleased with the Change.

A correspondent at Rome writes that the Pope is not ill pleased with having changed his foreign mercenaries for Italian defenders, and he was never treated with more respect. The Pope is probably now satisfied that the change is better for the interests of papacy and catholicity.

The Capture of Toul.

[Tribune Special.]

LONDON, September 27.—The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs to-day, via Arlon, from the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles: I have just returned from Toul, travelling one day and two nights. The investment began August 14th, and on the 15th an assault was made on the works at a point not defended by cannon. It was repulsed with a loss of several hundred to the Germans. Thereafter an irregular succession of bombardments followed, which were not sufficiently serious to effect anything. These commenced on the 23d. The artillery employed was field pieces and such medieval siege guns as had been captured at Marsal. The Bavarian railroad directors, who run the line between Weissenbourg, Nancy, and Paris, offered to build a branch around Toul in a fortnight, but Von Moltke said: "No; we shall have Toul before that." However, the straggling attack availed nothing, the fortress having a double escarpment with full bastions, a number of glacis, double ditch thirty feet wide each all around, fully casemated and defended by seventy-five guns, of which twenty-six were rifled pieces from Strasbourg, brought thence while yet France intended to defend earnestly.

Within the last two weeks heavy siege guns, arriving from Germany, were put in position on a spur of Mt. St. Michael on the northern, on the hights opposite Faubourg St. Egare on the southwest, and at Domortin Les Toul on the southeast. Nothing serious was then attempted until last Friday at day-break, when a concentrated bombardment of the works was begun by the 24-pounder batteries of the Second and Fourth artillery regiments, supported by the troops of the Thirty-fourth infantry brigade. All these forces form a part of the independent command under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, embracing all that lie between the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Crown Prince; that is, all the invading troops that engaged in the sieges of Metz and Paris. The firing continued all day Friday with an active but very ineffective reply from the garrison. In the evening, the town being on fire in twenty-three places, the pressure of the inhabitants upon the commander induced him to hoist the white flag and offer to capitulate. The offer was immediately accepted by Colonel Montlefet, commanding the siege corps, and they entered the town the same evening at 7 o'clock. The conditions were precisely those of Sedan.

The Council of the municipality, at a meeting held Friday, decided not to favor a surrender, but the urgency of the people, fearing needless destruction, overwhelmed the [illegible] of the military and civil authorities. The garrison was ridiculously weak, being composed of 60 cuirassiers, 100 of the line, 40 gens d'armes and 2,000 raw mobiles—among them not one regular artillery soldiers. Their commander was Major Huck, an old cavalryman. German officers are wroth that such a force should have blockaded the Paris road, so essential for transportation, in fact the only line, for six weeks. The line becomes now at once complete. Everything had been prepared at Toul for weeks, and trains were running by horse power. One 12-foot bridge near Toul had to be replaced. This was done on the 25th, and yesterday the first locomotive went through.

I went to Toul on the first inspector's train that approached the town after the surrender. Many houses are destroyed. The condition of things is worse than at Sedan, but not so bad as at Bazailles. The gothic chapel of St. Gengoalt, of the date 814, is almost ruined. The very imposing Bizantine Cathedral, built as early as 992, has only a window arch demolished and its outside battered by a score of shells.

There were few wounded and no sick in Toul. Only two batalions of the Tenth Infantry remain as a garrison. The prisoners of the Garde Mobile of the place were released under parole not to serve again during the war. The town and environs have a picturesque style. Five hundred of the Mobiles had been trained during the seige to serve the guns. They did the artillery work, but in repressing the assault of the 16th all the male inhabitants that could procure arms participated.

The King Must Enter Paris.

The condition made by King William as preliminary to all peace discussions is the entry of Paris. So says an officer at headquarters, who left there after Favre's visit.

The English People.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A deputation of workingmen waited on Gladstone to-day and urged him to mediate between Germany and France. Queen Victoria, yielding to public sentiment, has written a letter of condolence to the Empress of the French.

Strasbourg Nearly Gone.

Gen. Ulrich announces that Strasbourg can hold out but a short time.

The guns of Mount Valerien have dislodged the Prussians from St. Cloud. It is estimated that there are now 300,000 German troops around Paris.

Another Coup d'Etat Projected.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Evidences of a plot for another coup d'etat, projected by Napoleon with the assistance of Rouher and Cassagnac have been discovered at Lyons. It is thought that papers containing the details of the conspiracy were burned in Paris by Pietrie before his flight from the city.

Preparations for an Assault on Strasbourg.

The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs from before Strasbourg on the 24th: "The assault now fixed, a week hence has been delayed hitherto to construct good passages across the great ditch in front of the main wall. The town will be attacked at four points, simultaneously, lots being already drawn to decide which regiments will compose the body of attack and which companies will form the assaulting army. Assiduous searches are made for mines. Two were found and emptied, after lunetts fifty-two and fifty three were captured. No further egress from the town is permitted. The last batch of refugees comprised three hundred persons. A few wealthy citizens still remain inside. Many refugees went to Baden, the Government conveying them there gratuitously.

An Account of the Capture of Rome.

A correspondent of the Tribune, with the Italian headquarters, sends the following account of the taking of Rome:

ROME, Sept. 20.—At five o'clock, precisely, we heard the first shot. A battery had been posted some two hundred yards from where I was standing on the terrace, and its aim was to open a breach on the right hand of the Porta Pia. Gen. Ferrer's artillery was doing the same thing at Porto Del Popolo, and Gen. Angeline was opening breaches, and doing hard work, near St. Giovanni and St. Lorenzo. The precision of the Italian artillery was marvelous.

The fire had been going on for several hours, and long columns of black smoke rose. The breach was about half done, when at the back of it we perceived a house belonging to the Bonapartes had taken fire. At nine o'clock a bombshell fell on the root of St. Augus church which smashed the ceiling and fell into the church. An order was given to several soldiers to mount to the top of the tower and hoist the white flag of the Genoa convention. Several of the wounded had already arrived, and if the bombshells had been aimed in that direction it would be a dangerous place. At half past ten a strong fire of musketry was heard. I ran along that way and found that two cannon on the road had ceased firing and entered Pardi-Tardiua, on the left of the road, and in a few minutes was opposite the Porte Pia. The fire had ceased and the Zouaves had hoisted the white flag. A battalion of Versagerli mounted the barricades when those villians of Zouaves fired again, killing one on the spot—Signior Pateliere, Major of the battalion. General Coseng, with his wounded arm and his staff, marched in front, sword in hand, to the barricade. The 40th and 41st regiments of infantry followed. The first officer who advanced was Signior Vatuzeani, who was exiled from Rome eleven years ago, and was now too happy to see his native country again. Just as he reached the top of the barricade he fell dead, struck by a ball in the forehead.

The soldiers mount the barricades with jolly faces. The Colonel of the regiment rides to the very top of the barricade. He has his cigar in his mouth, and looks proudly on his soldiers, and little cares for the balls whistling about his face The troops have occupied the gates, the Papal artillery surrender and the fire ceased.

The Piazzi Del Teranni was full of Papal artillery, a regiment of Zouaves and a squadron of cavalry. The Piazzi D'Monte Cosallo was also occupied by Papal artillery. All were disarmed by the Fortyfirst. The people began to pour in from every quarter with tri-colored flags in their hands, shouting like mad for the King and his army.

The squadrugleri, composed of persons sentenced to galleys or imprisonment for criminal offences, but released to form a military body solely dependent on the Church of Rome, were expected to make mischief, but were surprised and made prisoners. The general commanding one of the brigades was soon surrounded by the people, who kissed his hands and even the legs of his horse, and cried, "Long live our liberators."

The Italian flag was soon hoisted on the capital, bells were pealed, the military bands played the royal march, and thousands of voices cried: "Long live Victor Emanuel." Old men and women were seen embracing the soldiers, holding them tight by the waist and crying out: "Don't leave us any more in the hands of that brute, the Pope, his priests, and his brigands." The long and fine street of the corso looks like a fairy scene with its thousands of colored lamps and its windows covered with flags.

The following proclamation is posted in every quarter of the city:

"ROMANS—The goodness of our right and the valor of our arms have, in a few hours, brought me amongst you to restore to you liberty. Now your destinies and those of the nation lie in your own hands, strong by your suffering. Italy will at last have the glory of solving that great problem, which so terribly has been a burden to modern society. Thanks to the Romans also, in the name of the army, for the heartfelt reception you gave to us Continue to preserve, as you have to this day, the public order, for without it there is no liberty possible.

The Romans, on the morning of the 20th of September, 1870, worked a memorable epoch in the history of Rome It has again returned to be and forever the great capitol of a great nation. Long live the King, long live Italy!"

ROME, Sept. 21.—The commander of the fourth army, Gen. Cordorna, has addressed to the army an order of the day, in which he expresses high satisfaction for their conduct during the attack.

The capitulation stipulated on the 20th runs thus:

Capitulation for the surrender of the City of Rome, stipulated between the commanding generals of the troops of his majesty, the King of Italy, and the commanding generals of the Papal troops respectively represented by the undersigned.

A VALLA ALBANI, Sept. 20, 1870.

"The city of Rome excepting that part which is limited on the southern part of the walls of Sante Spirito and comprehends Mount Vatican and Castle St. Angelo, forming the so-called Leonine City. Its complete armament, flags, arms, ammunition and stores, all the objects belonging to the Government, shall be consigned to the troops of his Majesty the King of Italy.

"2 The garrison of the city shall depart receiving the honors of war, with their flags, arms and baggage. After the honors shall have been rendered to them, they will lay down their flags and arms. The officers shall have the right to carry with them their swords and horses and anything belonging to them. The foreign troops shall leave first, and the others will follow in order of battle, with the left at the head. The garrison will leave to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.

"3. The foreign troops shall be disbanded and immediately sent back to their respective countries. They will leave to-morrow by railroad. The Government has the faculty of taking into consideration the rights of pension, which they might have stipulated with the papal Government.

"4. The Roman troops will be formed in a depot without arms. The Government will take into consideration their claims as to their future situation. The troops will be forwarded to-morrow to Civita Veccia. A mixed commission will be appointed, formed of an officer of artillery, one of the engineers and a functionary of the administration. The commission will receive the consignment referred to in the first article.

[Signed] "—— ——."

To-day at three o'clock the people of Rome are summoned to a meeting in the coliseum, to appoint there a municipal junta. The plebiscitum will take place in a few days. Immediately after the King will visit Rome. Of the divisions now there only the one commanded by General Ferrars, the Seventeenth, will remain. The others go to Perugia and Silesia. The other divisions are to be mobilized and no diminution will be dreamed of until things are settled.

A Reaction in Public Opinion—England Becoming Alarmed.

[Special to the Times.]

LONDON, Sept 27—Public opinion in England is reacting against Prussia. The pretentions of the latter are alarming the English for their own safety. Lord Carnavan, in a speech at Eastwood, shows how sudden may be the collapse of a great nation under the new system of warfare, and how defenseless England is. He says there is no military organization in England. The whole defensive arrangements are a vicious circle of incapacity, waste and routine, and whatever is to be done has to be done quickly, for England is living on the suffrance of other nations. Declarations like these from men like Cornavan and Bulwer are frightening the English into remorse for not forcing the Government into active mediation.

From the Crown Prince Indirect.

Our correspondent, writing from Hamburg, says the Crown Princess of Prussia is residing at the castle with her children. She stated to an officer, who visited her on the previous day, that she had a letter from the Crown Prince, who writes that he does not expect much fighting at Paris. No effort will be made to take that city by bombardment or assault

What Strasbourg will Cost.

The same correspondent adds that Strasbourg can be taken at any moment, but the Germans must sacrifice three to four thousand men. The assault will probably take place in a few days.

The French Prisoners.

Our correspondent writing from Neagence the 22d, estimates the total number of French taken prisoners since the war, at 140,000. The prisoners are subjected to severe Prussian rule of discipline. One French officer attempted to escape. He was tried by a court martial and shot. On the previous day, in Hanover, the prisoners were put to work on the canals. Among the prisoners at Bresten are Robert Mitchell, of the Constitutionnel, Paul De Cassagnac, of the Pays, and Clarette, and prominent and well-known Paris journalists.

What Bismarck Intends to Do.

Our Madrid correspondent, writing on the 22d says: "At the Prussian Embassy it is openly avowed to be the plan of Bismarck, when Paris is taken, to declare Napoleon the only legitimate power to treat with and sign with him a peace; that he will then permit him to abdicate in favor of the Prince Imperial and constitute the Empress Regrent, and that he will appoint the Council of Regency, composed of Eugene, Rouher and some Generals well affected to the dynasty. If the departments refuse to concur they will send there Prussian troops, re-establish the old prefects in the Augustate reign of military terror, and transpoat the irrepressible Republicans to Cayenne.

Jules Favre's Report.

TOURS, Sept. 27.—Jules Favre to-day made a special report to the Government here of his mission to the Prussian headquarters in behalf of peace. He says a great many different solutions of the difficulty had been proposed and rejected, and he determined at last to make a direct move. Therefore, on the 10th of September, he demanded of Bismarck a categorical reply as to whether he would enter upon negotiations.

Bismarck's first answer was unfavorable though he subsequently asked what guarantees the French could offer. The Foreign Minister, who was acting as an intermediary, advised Favre to see Bismarck, and make his demands in person. Accordingly Favre saw Bismarck, expressed to him his love of France and liberty, and his determination to accept no conditions which would render peace only a menacing truce.

Bismarck replied that if he thought peace were possible, he would sign immediately; but the actual Government was too precarious and likely to be overthrown. France would not be any more likely to forget Sedan than she had been to forget Waterloo and Sadowa. She would soon attack Germany again. Being pressed for conditions, Favre was explicit, bur Bismarck asserted that the security of his country demanded the retention of part of the territory which Germany now occupied, and mentioned in that connection the departments of the upper Rhine, lower Rhine and the Moselle with Metz, Chateau Salmis and Sois-ons. To the objection of Favre that the people of France would not agree to that, and that he could not act without their sanction, Bismarck replied that he felt confident of that before, but as another war was certain he wished to make it with all the advantages possible.

Favre then intimated that Europe might find the pretentions of Prussia exorbitant. He was certain France would never accept them. She might perish as a nation, but she would not be dishonored. The country alone could decide upon the question of territorial cession, and Favre could not doubt what that decision would be. Bismarck would not listen to any proposition for an armistice.

The second interview occurred at Fismes, on the 19th. On this occasion Bismarck seemed to accept the idea of an armistice. Favre asked for fifteen days. On the next day Bismarck handed Favre his conditions, adding: "The Germans must have the forts commanding Paris. More especially Fort Mont Vallerien, on the western border." Favre replied it would be more simple to demand Paris at once.

Bismarck said that if their terms were not satisfactory the French must seek other arrangements. Favre proposed a meeting of the Constituent Assembly at Tours. Bismarck made condition that the garrison of Strasbourg should surrender as prisoners of war. Upon Favre's indignantly refusing, Bismarck consulted the King, who insisted on the surrender of Strasbourg. Wearied with his useless efforts, Favre retired, expressing the conviction that France would fight to the last.

Favre concludes, from the manner in which all his efforts for peace have been met by the Germans, that they are determined on conquest. He says the interviews were not altogether useless, as they have proved that, notwithstanding Prussia declared that she warred only against Napoleon and his army, she is really fighting the nation, which must arise *en masse* either to disavow universal government or resist the enemy to the last.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The foreign office has advised the German representatives abroad, as well as the diplomatic corps in Berlin, that no government exists at Paris. The government *defacto* is still located at Tours. Hence Paris is left to pure military treatment.

Rumors Regarding Napoleon.

[Special to the Telegram.]

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—A report is current in this city, in well informed circles, that the Emperor has revoked the decree which he issued on the surrender of Sedan, for the revocation of the decree creating the regency, as Emperor. He has, therefore, sent an envoy to Metz to consult Marshal Bazaine in regard to the terms of peace. This confirms the statement made by Bazaine, that he should only treat with the Emperor in reference to peace negotiations. News of this attitude of Napoleon has been suppressed in Berlin as far as possible. There is the greatest anxiety in political circles, inasmuch as there is a strong and influential party here who are opposed to the continuance of the war.

BERLIN, September 27.—A breach, broad enough to warrant an assault, has been made at Strasbourg.

The North German Gazette, an official journal, says whatever may be the German plans about France, the restoration of Bonaparte is not among them.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—All the Democratic papers in France which were suppressed under the Emperor have resumed publication.

A mob at Nantz removed the statute of Ballault from the principal square of the city a few days ago. Instead of tearing it down and smashing it, they packed it up and considerately sent it to his family.

The Spanish Recognition of France.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A Madrid correspondent writes under date of September 20: "An interview has taken place between Olazaga and Gen. Prim, in the presence of Sogasta. After Olazaga had explained the true condition of affairs at Paris, Prim said: 'Why did you recognize the Provisional Government without orders?' Olazaga replied: 'I always had great sympathy for France, with which Spain is bound by her geographical position and race, and I recognized without instructions. What is done, is done. It is for you to approve or repudiate, to retain or remove me. Were my political life to count but this single act, I should not think it useless. My country awaits your decision. My residence is at Vico.' Subsequently Olazaga breakfasted with the Regent, urged the recognition and triumphed over Prim."

The Prussians at Versailles.

LONDON, September 28.—At a grand parade of the Prussians in the court yard at Versailles, yesterday, the Crown Prince, standing under the statue of Louis IV, distributed the honors to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves by gallantry.

The Duke of Wurtemberg was wounded in action at the outposts of St. Cloud.

The Mobiles are deserting in crowds at Paris. Two hundred have been shot for insubordination.

Surrender of Strasbourg.

King William's dispatch to Queen Augusta, announcing the capitulation of Strasbourg at 11 o'clock last evening, is just made public here, noon. Other dispatches say the city surrendered at 5 o'clock.

MUNDELSHEIM, Sept. 28.—The surrender of Strasbourg was signed at two o'clock this morning, by Col. Le Czinski. By this surrender four hundred and fifty-one officers and seventeen thousand men laid down their arms. At eight o'clock the place will be occupied by the Germans.

There is great rejoicing throughout Germany over the capture of Strasbourg.

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The fall of Strasbourg is considered to make but little difference as to the power of resistance of France. Everything turns on the ability of Paris to defend itself three months. That time gained the Prussians will never retain a fort on French territory. The whole country is rising in arms.

A Tribune's special at Corlsruhe telegraps on the 28th: At 8 o'clock this morning the gates of Strasbourg were occupied by German troops. It was reported that the inhabitants, driven to desperation, succeeded yesterday evening in hoisting a white flag on the cathedral, but Ulrich ordered it removed. The surrender was afterwards compelled by a pressure of the citizens and garrison. There is great rejoicing here over the victory; salutes are firing and bells ringing.

Russia Preparing for War.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Reports thicken that Russia is preparing for war. The army at the South has been mobilized, and the late movements towards the Turkish border are ominous.

[Tribune Special.]

LONDON, Sept. 28—The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Berlin, 26th, says: The official statement of the German captures thus far, not including Laon, from the 2d of August, on which day Saarbruck was temporarily abandoned by the Prussians, are as follows:

At Saarbruck the French lost six officers and sixty-seven privates; Weissenbourg, thirty officers and 1,000 men were made prisoners; four mitrailleurs, twenty-two cannon, fifty-one army wagons and carriages of all kinds were captured. At Woerth the Germans made six thousand prisoners besides a hundred officers, and took two eagles, six mitrailleurs, thirty-five guns, forty wagons and carriages and two hundred horses, the baggage and camp of the two divisions, and two railway trains with provisions, the same day. The French loss at Specheren and during the days following those battles, in engagements at Reischoffer and Sargummines was 2,500 prisoners, four guns and a pontoon train, a tented camp and two magazines containing one hundred thousand woolen blankets and forty thousand clots of rice, coffee and sugar, and also large quantities of wine, tobacco, &c. The latter article alone amounting to half a million thalers.

The fortresses surrendered during the first half of August increased these figures as follows: At Haguenan, three officers and a large supply of arms; at Lutzenstein, large quantities of arms and amunition, and at Massal, sixty guns. The three days of fighting at Metz do not show such large captures in men and material, because the enemy was able to save both under the guns of the fortress; still at Vionville the French lost in prisoners 36 officers and 3,000 men; prisoners at Gravellotte, 54 officers and 3,000 men. The losses in killed and wounded during three days were 25,000. With the fortress of Vitry le Francais, 17 officers, 85 privates and 16 guns were captured.

The engagements and battles at Nouart, Beaumont and Sedan, previous to the capitulation at the latter place, resulted in the taking of about 30,000 prisoners, besides several eagles and a large number of guns. Beaumont alone cost the French 7,000 prisoners, two eagles, eleven mitrailleuses, twenty-two guns and a tented camp, and Sedan, previous to the capitulation, twenty-five guns, two eagles and nearly 25,000 prisoners, and Sedan gave the victors one Marshal of the Empire, 39 generals, 230 officers of staff, 2,095 line officers, and 84,450 prisoners, besides 14,000 wounded. All the eagles of the regiments were taken. Seventy mitrailleuses, 330 field guns, 150 fortress guns, and 10,000 horses were captured. At Laon the loss is not reported, and may include 23 guns and many muskets.

Trouble Brewing at Rome.

The Tribune special from Florence, of the 27th, says: The Roman Junta declines to accept restriction on the liberty of the press or plebiscite, which assures the spiritual power of the Pope, and he threatens to resign unless the basis of the plebiscite is changed.

Proclamation by General Trochu.

The walls are placarded with a proclamation from General Trochu to the armed force. He tells them some regiments behaved badly at Clamont; that the assertion that they had no cartridges was false. He recommends all citizens to arrest soldiers who are drunk, or who propogate false news, and threatens a vigorous application of the articles of war.

The farbourg St. Antoine is full of people, and from the tone of their observations on the war it is certain that if Favre concludes an armistice involving any cession of territory there will be a rising at once.

Bazaine Holds out for the Emperor.

The recent Times report about Bazaine's offer of capitulation is entirely without foundation. Bazaine told Favre: "My Emperor placed me at this post. I shall hold it till I fall."

TOURS, Sept. 28.—The disposition to resist the Germans to the last grows stronger in the West and South.

Troops continue to pour into Tours.

Advices from Paris to Sunday, 25, have been received by balloon. Perfect order existed in the city.

New French Armies.

[Special to the N. Y. Sun.]

LYONS, Sept. 21, via LONDON, Sept. 28.—It was not without difficulty that I reached Lyons I left Paris Saturday evening, and was obliged to pass by Rouen, and arrived here on Monday night. Everywhere the roads were covered with soldiers and recruits for the army of De la Loire, which is in the way of formation at Tours, and another of Du Rhone, under the command of General Cluseret, which is about to be organized.

From Marseilles and Lyons these two armies will harass the Prussians during the siege. Here is certainly the last hope of France. The people are more energetic and resolute than in other parts of France. They have assumed the direction of their own affairs.

Hopes for France.

I believe more will happen than the escape of Bazaine. I think the Prussians are now in a very bad condition. There are 600,000 persons under arms in Paris. Everywhere the people are anxious to fight. Two new armies are in process of formation on the flank of the enemy, and there is a determination on the part of the people to treat as traitors all who dare to speak of compromising with Prussia.

Incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine.

[By Cable to the Herald.]

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—It has been decided to place Alsace and Lorraine as German Federal provinces, under the administration of federal authorities, and they are to be represented in the German Parliament by a commission. At present the inhabitants are not to be subjected to military burthens.

A closer union of Bavaria with Northern Germany has been concluded by the negotiations of Delbruck. The large force released by the capitulation of Strasbourg will be employed in clearing upper Alsace of Franc Tireurs.

It is semi-officially stated in the provincial correspondence, that all Germany will heartily welcome Strasbourg, now won back to her.

Desperate Fighting at Metz.

Since the fearful battle of the 28th August, at Metz, the Prussian army has been hard at work. The activity and determined bravery of the French soldiers has kept the besieging forces constantly employed. Vigilance is proved to be necessary.

Repeated sorties and resolute attempts have been made by Bazaine to break the bonds with which he was held, but notwithstanding the attempts, he was compelled to retreat, for the Prussians stood like iron. Once the French gained a temporary advantage, carrying the outwork of the Prussian lines and turning the flank of another position, but were shortly driven back, gallantly contesting every foot of ground. At length they were again forced to retire under the forts. The thrilling display of stubborn determination on both sides was never excelled. Details of the result are yet unknown.

THE BEST GUN.

France Abandoning the Chassepot and Taking up an American Weapon.

[From the Army and Navy Journal.]

The steamer Lafayette took out on Tuesday last fifteen thousand Remington breech-loaders of the so-called Egyptian pattern, caliber 43-100, or eleven millimeters, for the French Government, the Periere having taken five thousand two weeks ago. There were also on board the Lafayette ten thousand Remington army revolvers, three thousand carbines, and six million of cartridges, manufactured by the Union Cartridge Company. This shipment of arms to France, in itself of little importance, acquires significance from the fact that the French authorities have determined to throw away the Chassepot and arm their soldiers with the Remington. The makers of that arm have orders not only for all the rifles and cartridges in their possession and all they can make in the immediate future, but their manufacturing resources are engaged for years to come. Their order is indefinite, and their hand will probably not be restrained until France has half a million or more of this arm.

Thus France in her extremity turns unreservedly to American ingenuity for relief. With the same bold action which she exhibited when rejecting an empire, because imperialism had proved to be unsound, she now throws away the Chassepot. Needle, paper cartridge, caoutchouc stopper, all go into ignominy with Marshal LeBœuf, their advocate. The French select a gun which embodies the most advanced principle of breech-loading arms, that of making the cartridge something more than a magazine of powder and a bullet—an integral part of the breech-closing apparatus. Brass foil and paper abominations are flung away. If France acts with similar vigor in the further reorganization of her military powers she will not suffer long under the imputation of deterioration.

There have been signs both before and during this war that the Prussian leaders were not altogether satisfied with their needle-gun. It can hardly be doubted that the adoption of a new weapon by France will eventually lead to a similar change in the armament of Prussia. The "nation in arms" will probably be soon looking about for a new rifle for each pair of its hands. There are now said to be something like sixty breech-loaders in the field, and we may fairly claim that the American arms, the Peabody, Sharpe, Roberts, Berdan, and others, besides the Remington, are among the best in the world, both in principle and make. There is also no other country in the world which offers such facilities for rapid manufacture of arms as America. Verily, these are times for rifle-makers. The great man of the nineteenth century is no longer the merchant prince, but the rifle-arm-and-battery-gun manufacturing prince.

Among the ammunition carried by the Lafayette were 400,000 Spencer carbines and a quantity of pistol cartridges, which, having been once in the possession of the United States Government, carried its brand. This ammunition was sent by Messrs. Shuyler, Hartley & Graham, who purchased it from the Government, in accordance with its economical custom of selling unneeded war material.

☞"Nuggets," says a Ballarat (Australia) paper, "have been over and over again picked up from the quartz metal laid down in our streets, but, on the 4th of July, a bigger piece of luck than usual fell to some boys in Rubicon street, near Winter's Freehold. They were shying some quartz stones from the street at an old boiler on the roadside, when one of the boys picked up a mass of golden quartz containing ten ounces and a half of pure gold."

☞Perkins will get tight occasionally, much to the astonishment of himself and friends. "For years," says he, "it was unaccountable to me, for I never did drink but a mouthful or two; and the cause never did strike me until I measured my mouth and found that it held a pint"

☞The Iowa wheat crop of 1870 was gathered from two million acres, and it will amount to twenty-four million bushels. This is about twenty-four bushels to every person in the State.

VICTOR HUGO TO THE GERMANS.

"An Orderly Nation Become Savage, Abolishing the City of Nations."

AN EXTRAORDINARY APPEAL.

The following is the letter addressed by Victor Hugo to the German people through the Paris journals, a brief extract from which has been published in dispatches to the COURIER-JOURNAL:

GERMANS—He who speaks to you is a friend.

Three years ago, from exile, I welcomed you to the Exposition of 1867 in your city.

What city?

Paris!

For Paris belongs not alone to us. Paris is as much yours as it is ours. Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, are your capitals. Paris is your center. It is only at Paris that we can feel the heart of Europe palpitating. Paris is the city of cities—the city of mankind. Athens and Rome were: Paris is.

Paris is nothing more than an immense hospitality.

You return there to-day.

How?

As brothers, as you did three years ago?

No. As enemies.

Why?

What is this sinister misunderstanding?

Two nations have made Europe. These two nations are France and Germany. Germany is for the West what India is for the East, a kind of dignified grandmother. We venerate her. But what is passing, and what is to be said? To-day this Europe which Germany has constructed by her expansion and France by her divergence, Germany wishes to overturn.

Is it possible?

Would Germany overturn Europe in destroying Paris?

Reflect.

Wherefore this invasion? Wherefore this savage effort against a brotherly people?

What have we done to you?

Does this war proceed from us? It was the Empire which desired it; the Empire which made it. The Empire is dead. It is well.

We have nothing in common with that corpse.

It is of the past; we are of the future.

It was hate; we are sympathy.

It was treason; we are loyalty.

It was Capua and Gomorrah; we are France.

We are the French Republic, and have for our device Liberty, Equality, Fraternity; we write on our flag United States of Europe.

We are the same people as yourselves. We had Vercingetorix as you had Arminius. The same fraternal ray, the same sublime bond of union joins the German heart and the French soul.

This is so true that we shall say here:

If, unfortunately, by your fatal error, you proceed to extreme violence; if you come to attack us in this august city confided in some manner by Europe to France; if you assault Paris, we shall defend it to the last extremity; we shall fight with all our strength against you; but we declare we shall continue to be your brothers; and your wounded—do you know where we shall place them? in the palace of the nation. We shall assign the Tuileries in advance as a hospital for wounded Prussians. There will be the field hospital of your brave imprisoned soldiers, and it is there our women shall go to care for and succor them Your wounded shall be our guests; we will treat them loyally, and Paris will receive them into her Louvre.

It is with this fraternity in our heart that we shall accept your war.

But, Germans, what means this war? It is ended since the Empire is at an end. You have killed your enemy, who was also ours; what more do you desire?

You come to take Paris by force! But we have already offered it to you with love. Do not make a people close their doors who have always held out their hands to you. Be not deluded about Paris. Paris loves you, but Paris will fight you. Paris will fight you with all the formidable majesty of her glory and her mourning.

Paris, menaced by this brutal assault, may become terrible.

Jules Favre has told you eloquently, and we all repeat it, expect a desperate resistance.

You may take the fortress, you will find the rampart. You may take the rampart, you will find the barricade. You may take the barricade, and then—who knows the resources of patriotism in distress?—you will find in the sewers mines of powder ready to blow whole streets into the air. This will be the terrible sentence you must expect. To take Paris stone by stone, to slaughter Europe on the spot, to kill France in detail; in each street, in each house that great light must be extinguished soul by soul

Germans, hold back. Paris is formidable. Think a while before her walls. All transformations are possible for her. Her indolence gives you the measure of her energy. She seems to sleep. She will awaken. Her thought will leap from its scabbard like a sword; and this city, which yesterday was Sybaris, to-morrow may be Sarragossa.

Do we say this to intimidate you? No, certainly not. Germans, you are not to be intimidated. You had Galgacus against Rome and Kœrner against Napoleon. We are the people of the Marseillaise, but you are the people of the Martial Sonnets and the Song of the Sword. You are a nation of thinkers who have come to need a legion of heroes. Your soldiers are worthy of ours; our soldiers have unsurpassable bravery; yours have intrepid coolness.

Hear, nevertheless. You had able and skilful generals; we had incompetent ones; you made the war clever rather than brilliant; your generals have preferred the useful to the grand; it was their right; you took us by surprise; you came ten to one; our soldiers stoically allowed themselves to be massacred by you who had wisely placed all the chances on your side; consequently from that day in this dreadful war Prussia has the victory, but France has the glory.

At present you believe you have a last blow to strike. You rush upon Paris and take advantage of our noble army, deceived and betrayed, nearly all stretched dead on the battle-field, to throw your 700,000 soldiers, with all your machinery of war—your mitrailleuses, your steel cannons, your Krupp bullets, your Dreyse guns, your innumerable cavalry, your terrible artillery—on 300,000 citizens standing on their ramparts, on fathers defending their firesides, on a city full of trembling families; where there are wives, sisters, and mothers, and where, at this hour, I, who speak to you, have my two grandchildren, one of whom is at the breast

It is on this city, innocent of this war; on this city which has done nothing but share with you her brilliancy; on Paris isolated, superb, and desperate, that you precipitate yourselves—an immense wave of conflict and slaughter. Such would be your *role*, valiant men, great soldiers, illustrious army of noble Germany! Oh! reflect!

The nineteenth century would see this frightful event—an orderly nation become savage, abolishing the city of nations: Germans extinguishing Paris: the German raising the ax over the Gaul. You, the descendants of Teutonic knights, make war unfairly; you exterminate the group of men and of ideas which the world needs; you demolish the organic city; you recommence Attilla and Alaric; you follow Omar, in burning the Library of mankind; you raze the Hotel de Ville as the Huns razed the Capitol; you bombard Notre Dame as the Turks bombarded the Pantheon; you present to the world this spectacle: the Germans again become Vandals, and you will be barbarism decapitating civilization.

No, no, no!

Do you know what this victory would be to you? it would be your dishonor.

Ah! surely no one can think of frightening you Germans, glorious army, courageous people! but they may reinstruct you. It is not certainly opprobrium which you seek; well! it is opprobrium which you will find; and I, a European, that is a friend of Paris; I, a Parisian, that is a friend of peoples, inform you of the peril you are in, my brothers of Germany, because I admire you, I honor you, and because I know well that if something makes you retire, it is not shame, it is not fear.

Ah! noble soldiers, what a return to your homes! You will be conquerors with bowed heads; and what will your wives say to you?

The death of Paris—what mourning!

The assassination of Paris—what a crime!

The world would mourn; you would incur the crime.

Do not accept this formidable responsibility. Stop!

And then, a last word. Paris driven to the last; Paris sustained by all uprisen France, can conquer, and should conquer, and you will have attempted at a dead loss this violence which already rouses the world. In any case, efface the words, destruction, abolition; death! No! Paris will not be destroyed. If it is destroyed materially it will augment morally. In ruining Paris you sanctify it. The scattering of the stones will be dispersion of ideas. Fling Paris to the four winds and you will only make each grain of that dust the seed of the future. That sepulcher will cry: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity! Paris is a city, but Paris is a soul. Burn our edifices, they are only our bones; their smoke will take shape, and will become enormous and living, and will mount up to heaven; and there will be seen on the horizon of peoples, above us, above you, above all and everything, attesting our glory; attesting your shame, that great specter of darkness and of light, Paris.

Now, I have done. Germans, if you persist, be it so, you are warned; go, attack the walls of Paris. Under your bombs and your mitrailleuses she will defend herself. As for me, an old man, I will be there without arms. It is proper for me to be with people who are dying; I complain that you are with kings who are killing. VICTOR HUGO.

PARIS, Sept. 9, 1870.

☞It is said that the general government of Tashkend, in Toorkistan, Central Asia, has recently acquired the copy of the Koran written by the Caliph Osman's own hand, and stained with his blood. It was purchased out of the mosque of Chodja-Ackrard, at Samarcand, for one hundred and twenty-six roubles, and sent to the Minister of Public Instruction at St. Petersburg. This manuscript is said to be the only relic of the famous library collected by Timour.

☞GEN. VON DOTING, who fell in one of the battles before Metz, leaves in his will, dated the 19th of July of the present year, a sum of 2,000 thalers (about $1,500), to be distributed among the poor of Paris on the day when the Emperor should be dethroned; and 2,500 thalers to the poor of Berlin, which they shall receive on the day the Prussians re-enter Berlin as victors.

BERLIN AFTER SEDAN.

Getting the News—The Joy-Crazed Masses of the Prussian Capital—Everybody Drinks—The Queen Before Her People—Crowning "Old Fritz."

BOUNDLESS ENTHUSIASM.

[Berlin Correspondence N. Y. Evening Post.]

Who of the present generation will live to see such moments of mighty interest as those of the present hour? Who of us will ever again see a nation of educated, refined and humane citizens in its hour of physical triumph? When it rises not only to the first place among the nations in point of orderly and effective self-government, but also as the greatest of military powers? To what extent the good order of Germany is dependent upon the quiet contentment of the German character let us now consider. Philosophy has abandoned her parchments to-day, theology her future, Justice removed the bandage from her eyes, the mourner forgotten his sorrow, the usurer his interest, private cares and public ambitions are forgotten in this universal hymning of praises to the "gods and that mighty Prussian artillery!" Oh, blessed telegraph! Oh, sympathetic nerve system of the body politic! In two hours after Napoleon surrendered himself to King William of Prussia, placid Germany shouted in unison, "God be thanked!" Imagine the operator at Sedan, in France, the extremest nerve of this great net-work of which Berlin is the center and heart. His finger rests upon the little, white, insignificant-looking button before him; he reads the first words of the dispatch which the courier has brought from the King two miles away, viz: "The capitulation, through which the entire army in Sedan is surrendered"—now this operator is an old soldier in these exciting moments; for many years has he dealt in lightning; he was the nearest companion of Bismarck in Schleswig; his fingers dealt the gentle strokes that announced "Koniggratz" to the world; by Wœrth and by Metz he has calmly and without a change of countenance wielded the fires of Heaven to proclaim the victories of Earth; the state secrets which he could reveal without emotion would make other men tremble with the bare knowledge; and once, when the instrument at his feet was shattered by an untamed bolt, he lost no word of his unfinished message, but continued it without delay on the neighboring instrument! Let us, notwithstanding all this, excuse him if he reads those words again—"To Queen Augusta, in Berlin: The capitulation through which the entire army in Sedan is surrendered, is just completed with Gen. Wimpffen, who takes the place of the wounded General McMahon." Now he is himself again; the trembling hand moves to its work; click, click, click, the "old heads" in the offices at Dresden, at Weimar, at Brunswick, at Munich, at Leipsic and Berlin wait until the sentence is complete and then slowly read it to the attendant newsgatherers, For a moment the national pulse ceases to beat—then begins at 80. The sentence is complete—pulse 90. Again, click, click, click: "The Emperor has only surrendered himself"—pulse 100—have care! the public heart can also burst with too great joy; but these telegraph fellows have no mercy; click, click, click—"since he does not hold the command, and has given up all to the government in Paris"—pulse 110—fever! fever! down with the brakes! The public schools are pouring into the streets; the business man leaves his counting house; the "bear" at the Exchange tries to sell out and don't do it! Still it comes, click, click, click: "I will designate the Emperor's place of confinement as soon as I have held the appointed interview with him, which takes place immediately"—pulse 120!

REJOICING.

Through the streets of Berlin pour immense masses of men and women, hither and thither. What shall they do—laugh or cry? Come, come, let us have the end; and, with fitting calmness, as if ice upon the throbbing brows, it comes—Click, click: "What a glorious result by the help of God!—Wilhelm!" There, you have it complete; the crowds thicken; the streets become impassable; the men don't seem to know what to do. The father yonder, whose eldest son lies dead at Metz, and whose youngest is at home with only one arm, gazes vacantly into space, and wonders what on earth all these conflicting emotions will make of him. The blue-eyed maiden close by thinks, under her tears, "Oh, if Johnny were only here instead of dead at Sedan!" But here comes the one-armed son, blazing, radiant, swinging his cap with the untouched limb, and shouting the glorious "Watch on the Rhine," with untouched lungs. The father can stand it no longer; his loss is forgotten in his new pride; he joins in the whirl of song; the maiden thinks also "there are lots of 'Johnnies' who will need comfort in their wounds," and victory floods her heart with blessed forgetfulness. Bands of school children pour through the streets, with flags and mottoes. The machine shops are closed, and the workmen mustered with drums and flags.

Now the summit is reached; the police only devote their attention to keeping the streets open to carriages; license reigns; song is the order of the day; Melpomene yields her sway to Enterpe, and Bacchus asserts his greatest power. The mild wines of the Rhine and Moselle mingle with the beers of old Teutonia. All is orderly, though utterly without order; drunkenness (except that of joy) is not visible, though everybody drinks. The fiery compounds of America find but little favor here. Keep moving! You cannot stand for a single moment quiet in either "Unter den Linden" or any of the streets within a radius of half a mile therefrom. Stop your philosophizing there, old professor on the corner; forget your dry old lovable, hateful Platonisms, in the intoxicating bliss of public triumph. Perhaps you'll have a new idea of life thereafter.

THE YOUNG GERMAN ELEMENT.

The youth seem to take the lead in this affair. Thousands of school children pour in one unbroken stream through the streets. Childish faces are lifted to the sky; childish voices give vent to the unspeakable joy which fills childish hearts. Go to, mercenary! and forget your ambitions in one simple hour of unselfish emotion. Come, doubter, and refresh your unbelieving heart. Heigho! there, yonder is the circle of years complete. The oldest General of the army (retired) has donned his holiday uniform and appeared in the streets! The grandfather of all Berlin children is he, and hundreds of his darlings greet him—the two ends of this troublous life-journey have met in common sympathy!

SCENES AT THE PALACE.

"To the palace!" "to the palace!" is the cry. Before this imposing structure is already massed a seemingly countless throng of human beings, who never for a moment cease their yelling or their singing. The upper windows of the palace are filled with the glad faces of the court ladies and attendants upon the Queen. Directly before the palace stands the equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, with its reliefs of Moderation, Justice, Wisdom, Strength, the scenes commemorative of his life and character, and life-like statues of his generals. The statue of the Great Elector, which is a half-mile away, ought to be to-day in front of the palace, to join hands with the bronze representative of the hero who so nobly carried forward the work which he so long before began. Across the street are the Academy of Arts and Sciences and University, and further to the right the arsenal with its grim and iron guardians of the public weal. To the right of the palace stands the opera house, which has been used for an assembly place for the sanitary commissions, and whose flag with the red cross is the one token to-day of the fearful cost of this great rejoicing. Far away to the east stretches the palace bridge, with its eight statues (in marble) of heroic life from "Victory teaching the boy the history of the heroes," to "Iris conducting the victorious fallen warrior to Olympus." Above the heads of the populace, before the palace on every side, and as far as the eye can reach, wave the flags of victory.

I miss the enlivening bright red of our flag, the faithful blue and the glorious stars. But we must content ourselves with the "black and white" of Prussia, the "black, white and red" of North Germany, and the "black, white and gold" of Germany.

THE QUEEN BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The noisy people now begin to shout for the Queen. The boys begin to climb the statue of Frederick the Great; the boy who reaches the base of the second part is greeted with shouts of encouragement, and presently the immense monument of heroic deeds is swarming with eager youths, who crowd the heads of the generals and wave their flags to the yelling crowd below. High above all and not yet reached rises the great horse and noble form of the central figure. Now a "youth to fortune and to fame unknown" reaches the feet of the horse, and it seems as though the multitude will go crazy with joy and shouts of "Higher! higher!" leave the venturous lad no peace; he ventures and surveys; hesitates a moment, and then seizing the leg of the dignified Frederick, swings himself high into the air. Cries of "Forward!" "Victory!" "Upward!" Songs of praise and waving of flags encourage him in his toilsome struggle. At length it is over. The wreath of laurel is placed upon the head of "Old Fritz;" flags and flowers are passed up to the triumphant youth who sits proudly upon that iron horse, and a good old hymn rises to heaven from ten thousand throats. To complete the scene the Queen appeared at this moment on the balcony and waved her handkerchief to the excited people—the true royalty of the nineteenth century. So these two sovereignties looked each other in the eye and joined in one common jubilee over the great triumph. Five times the Queen appeared upon the balcony and bowed to the shouts of welcome and then the vast crowd thinned away and devoted itself to watching the processions which, with and without music, passed at every moment the corner of Frederick street and "Unter den Linden." Borsig's iron foundry, [illegible] hundred strong, with banners [illegible]; Berlin street [illegible] the workmen from the [illegible]; an endless throng of endless enthusiasm, free from all fighting, and filled with unbroken good humor.

THE EVENING.

One might have supposed that the rejoicings of an entire day would have cooled the ardor of the most fiery public, but the approaching shades of evening only added fuel to this wild excitement. As the darkness drew on window after window was filled with burning candles; mottoes and shields and eagles in gas, which had builded themselves as by magic during the day, graced the fronts of hundreds of houses.

Before 10 o'clock the main streets of the city were ablaze with light—fireworks filled the air in all quarters with artificial stars, which seemed to greet the rear ones above with a confidential nod, as though they, too, had an important part in the history of the world. The marching of bodies of men, with drums and flags, the firing of pistols and guns—the police regulations are not very stringent to-night. Here comes a squad of boys at full run, through the streets, shouting "Lulu is coming. Lulu is coming!" and close behind them, preceded by a drum and fife, comes the "Lulu," that is, so far as this "young Kaiser" can be represented by clothing and general appearance.

The Berlin youth are proverbially witty, and they spare no pains in making the position of the little "Lulu" ridiculous. His mother wanted him to see war at his tender age; and rejoiced that he could "so easily see how the French win great victories." So through the entire night the manifestations of national joy repeat themselves. Tired and sleepy the men and women and boys wander towards morning to their homes—some to weep for the dead, who have been nigh forgotten in the excitement of the day, and some to rejoice at the prospective speedy return of loved relatives.

THE CREAM OF THE WAR LETTERS.

How the Empress Escaped from Paris—Her Meeting With the Prince Imperial.

The Emperor on His Defeat.

A letter from Brussels in the Cologne Gazette says: The Emperor Napoleon, as I hear, spoke very unfavorably during his residence in Belgium on the conduct of his Generals. To a diplomatist who visited him at Namur, he complained bitterly of the want of respect shown to him by them, and of their incompetency. To the French soldiery, as far as bravery is concerned, he rendered justice; but they are too little disciplined, and quite unfit to resist the Prussians. "I yield full homage," he said, "to the discipline and bravery of the Prussian troops. Their discipline is constantly equal, and is only surpassed by their courage. Nothing can resist them, and they will enter Paris, which cannot defend itself against them." The Emperor did not express the least regret for what he had done. On the way from Bouillon to Verviers, indeed, he sighed a good deal; but to all with whom he spoke he showed himself extremely composed. On the whole, he made the impression of a man who is glad to have escaped a great danger. It is certain that he was at the battle before Sedan on the 1st. It even seems that at the last moment he wished to collect a troop in order to dash on the Bavarians, who stood opposite him; but it was impossible to carry out this plan, as the German artillery was too violent. In the army itself the Emperor latterly was generally despised. After the battle of Sedan the French would not hear him spoken of; the officers were particularly embittered against him, and did not even wish to hear what had become of him. Some astonishment was excited here at the French officers captured at Sedan being allowed their liberty on condition of not serving again in this war against Prussia. It is thought not impossible that after their return to France part of them, in spite of their promise, will be induced again to take up the sword. A few French officers expressed themselves, moreover, in this sense, and thought they would only need to change their names in order to elude discovery. As an excuse for such procedure, they pleaded the King's conduct, who said he was only making war against the Emperor and not against the French people, and yet continues it, although the Emperor is put aside. The Weser Zeitung states that only a fourth of the captured officers have taken the engagement, the remainder preferring captivity. Gen. Wimpffen has chosen Stuttgart as his residence, and has already passed through Mayence.

Loyalty of the French Peasants.

Herr Wachenbusen, writing from Balan, near Sedan, on the 3d inst., to the Cologne Gazette, says: "The fury of some peasants goes so far that after twenty of them had yesterday been led bound through the streets our soldiers were fired at this afternoon from a house in Remilly. And yet the pretty village of Bazeilles, now burnt to ashes, is a fearful warning. In spite of the hateful civilization for which the provinces are indebted to the second empire, officers assure me that on entering the peasants' houses they were met by cries of 'Long live the Emperor!' and women in their presence kissed the Emperor's likeness. The number of these adherents it is difficult to judge, where the prudent conceal their opinions and the thoughtless express them with musket shots. The mobiles, who are everywhere organized, are treated by our soldiers as regular troops, but the peasants who fire from the windows are generally shot without ceremony, as halters are wanting. Many of them appear incited to such revenge through seeing themselves brought to beggary, and patriotism has therefore nothing to do with it. The officers in Sedan carefully avoid Napoleon's name."

A Dangerous Old Lady.

A correspondent near Metz writes: An old woman was seen by a Prussian "Dopplepost," or double sentry, of the Thirty-third regiment, engaged in an orchard picking up sticks. Suddenly the old woman takes refuge behind a tree, disengages a carbine from her petticoats, and, taking aim at the nearest Prussian sentry, shoots and wounds him severely. The action, however, had not been so quick but that his comrade saw it, and, raising his rifle to his shoulder, he fired at and killed the supposed woman. He had just time to advance and discover a French tirailleur so disguised, when the advance of the French compelled him to retire, taking his wounded comrade with him. A proclamation of General von Goben, posted in Ars, this evening, informs the French inhabitants that any of them found with arms, either in their dwellings or upon their persons, whether they belong to the Garde Mobile or the Garde Nationale, will be taken out and shot upon the spot.

The Emperor's Fighting at Sedan.

A Sedan correspondent of the London Times writes: "Where was the Emperor during yesterday's battle?" I asked M. Canmont. "For several hours towards the end of the action," he replied, "he stood behind a battery and pointed the guns himself." Some of the soldiers attribute their defeat to the badness of the cartridges served out to them. Others believe that Count Bismarck "squared" the Emperor; and the Prussians themselves have got hold of a curious fancy to the effect that Napoleon is only to be kept at Wilhelmshohe until Paris is taken, and the Republic quashed, when, to punish the French, Count Bismarck will reinstate him.

Entering the Empress' Room—"Aux Armes, Citoyens"—Napoleon to the Wall.

A Herald letter thus describes some of the scenes in Paris after Sedan:

"Sir, ah, sir," said the young secretary to M. Ravenez, "here is the key; but the poor Empress has been cruelly abandoned by the cowards she has surfeited. They all ran away and left her alone." Tears struggled down his cheeks. M. Ravenez turned and entered the Empress' room. There was an unmade bed, with the sheets thrown aside on a small table, a printed prayer for the success of the army of France, a bunch of silver medals; in a small room further on the remains of a very frugal breakfast, of which only half had been eaten; a boiled egg, a piece of cheese, half a bunch of grapes and bread. These remains were later in the day eaten by a man on guard, whose hunger mastered his better feelings.

In one of the Empress' *salons* was an agenda, or diary, in which it was usual to write the names of the staff on weekly attendance. The sheet, 4th September, was torn down the middle. Had Eugenie done this in a moment of sorrow at being left by those whose place it was to stand round her to the end, and share her fate for weal or for woe, as they had shared her fortune? It is well that rulers should never hold courts, were it only to keep from humanity the sight of such desertion.

A tall young blonde in deep black soon joined them. She looked almost inspired, and joined with a clear voice in the general chorus. All were just then, with extended arms, shouting "Aux armes, citoyens!" Certainly that young girl, in all the beauty of eighteen summers and glory of birth, was for the first time in her life brought to honor the republican banner and call for arms to avenge the death of one at the war whose mourning she was wearing.

From the Tuilleries I proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, and walked all the way by the side of a pretty republican girl dressed in silver-gray alpaca, lavender gloves and jaunty hat. She was giving her arm to the wife of one of the famed writers in the Marseillaise, a great friend of Rochefort, herself a pretty woman, and both were singing the "Marseillaise" behind a tri-color at the head of a battalion of the National Guard. They had accepted this post in order to prove that women could march without fear or hurt among democrats, however advanced their opinions.

The lines of people right and left looked at her with admiration, but her hazel eyes flashed and were fixed on the tri-color banner. All her idols were smashed. France had been betrayed; some heroic relative had been sacrificed; passion sat in the dove-like bosom; "aux armes—revenge!" Terrible, terrible is the awakening of a nation; but fiercer still the fury of grief when confidence has lost its hold.

Rochefort and friends had just arrived at the Hotel de Ville. He was not carried in a vehicle on the shoulders of the people, as some have said. He drove past me in an open fiacre, but it must be said that the wheels were held by the populace for some time, in order to get a sight of their hero.

I heard what Gambetta said to the people who wanted to behead a magnificent portrait of Napoleon III.—"Believe me, friends, he is not worth it; we have done with him; let's turn his face to the wall." Thereupon he had the canvas turned over, and the people were content that this capital execution should suffice.

☞The French army, which moved up to Sedan to relieve Bazaine, actually halted at Donzy to give a ball to a number of young ladies who had come to see them from Sedan.

FALL FASHIONS.

The Milliners' Openings—Hats and Bonnets—Which Has It?—Furs and Feathers—New Styles in Mantles—Lace Overdress and Jewelry—A Business Suit for Women—Croquet Corsets, Etc.

An American Academy of Fashion.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1870.

If the fall openings of fashion are of little importance in an artistic point of view, they are of great advantage in giving a reason for being, to a crowd of fashion-mongers. From the first of September the "openings" of various houses, engaged in the different departments of ladies' and children's clothing, begin to take place, and continue until the middle of October, the third week in September being set apart for the principal millinery openings, which I shall venture to anticipate in this letter.

FRENCH FASHIONS.

But, first, it must be premised that the war has made sad work with the French milliners, and threatens to destroy many of our dearest and most petted illusions. Already the publishers of an English fashion magazine have sent to the proprietors of a well-known fashion magazine in this country requesting to be supplied with its plates after they have been published here, offering as compensation the cost of such plates in London, and giving as a reason for the proposition that they can no longer rely upon getting theirs in Paris.

Great houses begin to cautiously display fine goods, and acknowledge them of American manufacture, and dealers talk of the possibility soon of allowing American stamps on articles heretofore supposed to be strictly French and English.

The conical "round" hats were purely an American invention, and are just now beginning to find their way across the water. So also were the new shapes in large collars which made their appearance here last winter—the "De Medici," the "Marie Antoinette" and the "Matelot." These are now being offered as novelties in London and Paris.

AN AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FASHION.

If American women had had wit enough to seize the idea of the "Woman's Parliament" when it was first presented to them, they would have anticipated circumstances in a way that would have immortalized them. Had societies or "councils" of women been organized at that time throughout the country, they could now be called upon to send each a delegate, and at once establish an American Academy of Fashion, to be influenced by the voice of American women, instead of being as they are, and as they must be, the sport of caprice, the prey of interested dealers, whose object naturally is to increase trade and enlarge their profits, not to improve taste. Suppose, for instance, this American Academy of Fashion in existence; suppose it represented a majority of women in every town, village, hamlet and city in the Union; suppose it met, and decreed the short walking-dress as the mode in the street for the next four years. A second skirt could be a matter of taste, trimmings could be a matter of taste, materials a matter of taste and convenience; but for four years dress for street wear would be of just so many inches long and just so many inches wide, and ladies could have them made up months ahead, following the dictates of their own fancy as to details, secure that the difference would only express welcome individuality, and that they would be certain of being in the fashion, in essentials.

Why! such a condition would be Paradise. It is too good to think of. It would save a world of trouble, and anxiety, and doubt, and uncertainty, and ages of time now spent in tedious ripping and unsatisfactory altering over.

There is no doubt that it is American fashions we are coming to. Shall it be a new era of sensible American ideas of dress for women based upon their needs, their judgment, and their preferences? or a constant succession of nondescript styles, based upon the caprice of persons whose interest is opposed to the dictates of judgment and correct taste?

NEW FALL HATS AND BONNETS.

The great merit of the new fall styles is their variety. If any one is not suited, surely it must be their own fault, for of crowns and brims and tips and curtains there are all sizes—some forming happy, and some most unhappy, combinations.

In shapes there is no distinct novelty; but there are brims turned up that were last year turned down, and some of the brims widened, and some indented, and some broad brims attached to straight instead of oval crowns, and a general tendency to hight, but less to the sugar-loaf crowns than last season.

The "Girondin" of last spring reappears with its high, somewhat broad crown, straight upon the sides, and brim turned up at the sides, but straight front and back.

The "Pamela" also flourishes in bonnets composed of silk gros grain velvet, and the little, straight cottage bonnet, which has been trying to obtain a footing for some time, but without success.

The favorite "round" hat of the season will be a new turban, with high crown of an oval shape, and brim turned up all round.

WHAT HATS AND BONNETS ARE MADE OF.

Hats for fall wear are principally in black and brown straw, but there is a great variety of fine silk plush and beaver, in all the light shades of brown and pearl color, with brims turned up with velvet, which are particularly adapted to children and misses, and seem to take the place of felt, which is much less used than formerly.

Elegant silk beavers, in fine light shades for young ladies, are very becomingly trimmed with two long, flat ostrich plumes, curled closed, which have a very soft and graceful effect. One is always the color of the beaver; the other may be light blue or Nile green, or the exact tint of the velvet, which is generally a shade darker than the beaver.

Straw hats are trimmed with velvet to match the straw, *gros-grain* ribbon, No. 12 width, and either feathers or flowers, sometimes both. But this admixture of trimming is generally the evidence of bad style and poor quality.

One of the prettiest shapes in bonnets is a modification or improvement on the "Pamela." It is composed of silk, or silk and velvet in two shades, and we have also seen them arranged in choice contrasting colors with very good effect. It has a soft, rather high crown of silk, and a flexible rim of silk and velvet, or of the two shades of silk. A double quilting of silk and velvet surrounds the crown, two flat ostrich plumes are laid over it, and fastened in front with a shell ornament; the brim is lined with silk, slightly gathered, and ornamented with a double quilling of velvet, and double strings are arranged at the sides, one pair to be tied at the back, the other under the chin, carrying out the idea of the different shades, or the two colors, to completeness.

THE CROWN IMPERIAL.

The very newest and most distinguished of the designs for bonnets (which, it may be remarked, are generally made now in costly materials, and but little used for *neglige*) is the "Crown Imperial." It has a high, soft crown, somewhat indented at the top, but with straight sides and narrow brim, bent to the shape of the head. It is made of rich silk or velvet, and is trimmed in very novel style with cocks' plumes or pheasants' feathers in brilliant colors, mingled with fine lace barbes, or ends of gros grain ribbon, which spring from the center of the crown and fall over the sides, drooping to the brim.

When the hat is made of silk, narrow ribbon and real lace barbes are used for trimmings. It is only for velvet that feathers are employed.

NILE GREEN

has quite displaced the yellow "Metternich" green, which created such a *furore* two years ago. "Nile" green is a very light shade of blue green, and is associated with white velvet and beaver very effectively. It is particularly becoming to beauties of the fairest blonde type.

COSTUME "COMPLETE."

The new complete costumes for fall wear are composed of poplins, silks and velvets, in three shades of one color. Green, maroon and brown are the favorite bases. The suit consists of two skirts and a basque, with postillion; no sash. The body part of the whole dress is of poplin, the flat bands are of velvet; the vest, which is trimmed on the front of the jacket, the bindings and one of the ruffles at the wrist are silk. The tops of the sleeves are not trimmed. The shades are arranged so that the poplin shall be the medium, the silk being a shade lighter and the velvet a shade darker.

Bonnets are made of the same materials to match these suits, feathers and ribbons being *en suite*. This is in accordance with the method which we stated some time ago had begun to be adopted by ladies of taste and high fashion, in order to secure individuality of design and perfect harmony of costume.

EUGENIE'S LAST DECREE.

The last decree of the Empress, issued at the Palace of St. Cloud, was to the effect that no trained skirts would be admitted upon any visitors during the summer season. That it having been signified to her that long skirts interfered with ease and comfort in walking, and it being the business of a mistress of a house, and especially of a sovereign, to promote the happiness and well-being of her guests and subjects, we therefore do decree, that none but short dresses and costumes shall be allowed to enter St. Cloud. This set all the dressmakers in Paris to work upon short costumes, until the war deprived them of their occupation.

For the benefit of some young girls, who are always anxiously inquiring when they can put on trained skirts, it may be stated that the Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria, now nearly sixteen years old, has never yet worn anything but short dresses, even upon the grand occasion of a "drawing-room" reception, when court trains were universal.

NEW CLOAKS.

There are no rich models of cloaks as yet on exhibition. It is too early, but there are many in active preparation. The velvet *casaque*, with real or simulated basque fitted to the basque, but loose in front, and ornamented with rich silk guipure, and a beautiful embroidery, admirably simulated in heavy, dull crochet or handsome *passem-enterie*, is the leading style, and secondary are the half-fitting *paletots* of cloth, braided or prettily and neatly trimmed with many rows of silk braid of the same color.

JET TRIMMINGS.

These always beautiful and effective ornaments are to be very fashionable this winter. Among the novelties are feathers, like *aigrettes*, of cut jet, exceedingly brilliant, and of the most delicate make. There are also stars, crescents, leaves, bows, and other designs, very much like those we have had for some time past, for fastenings, only larger and more exquisitely cut.

Hair-pins have long been mounted with jet ornaments, the large daisies or "Marguerites" being the favorites.

Combs are not unfrequently mounted in the same way, and worn in front of the hair as a *bandeau*.

Very handsome necklaces are formed of half a dozen rows of cut jet, of graduated lengths, braced at the sides by a broad clasp or cameo, and fastened by a clasp at the back.

JEWELRY.

All the new patterns in rich jewelry are copied as soon as they make their appearance in gilt and composite metal, and the [illegible] which these imitation wares are displayed [illegible] houses frequented by what [illegible] "high class" customers is sufficient evidence of the extent to which they are worn.

The miniature style, with broad [illegible] Etruscan setting, and fringe pendant [illegible] base, is still the most admired design in gold, but some eccentric designs have lately been brought out, one of which deserves special mention. This is the lamp, with a globe, and a drop brilliant for the light. It is very odd, and always attracts attention.

"Charms," which so many ladies like to have hanging from their watch-chains, exhibit every conceivable form. Among the latest is a small, square case, of gold and black enamel, which just touch, and [illegible] springs a miniature eye-glass, which is not an eye-glass, but a frame for four pictures. The back and front of the case (inside) hold two more, so that a good-sized family can be enclosed in a little case less than one inch in diameter. A perfect sewing machine, [illegible] small, exquisite, little piano are also among the new gold charms.

EMBROIDERED FLOUNCES.

Instead of the flutings of plain muslin which have been worn lately as trimmings upon silk dresses, flounces of richly embroidered muslin are in preparation, headed with a full silk *ruche* of the same shade as the dress, be it rose color, *turquoise*, blue, Nile green, maize or scarlet. A cape or jacket, embroidered to match, is worn over the low boddice, and belted in with a wide, soft sash.

LLAMA OVER-DRESSES.

The profusion of lace worn renders it impossible for even women of fortune to supply themselves with models of all the new designs in what is called real lace. As a substitute for black Chantilly the India Llama, which is the finest description of this useful fabric, answers an exceedingly good purpose, and is represented in some of the prettiest [illegible] for lace tunics and over-dresses which [illegible] been received.

One of these, the "Patti," forms an apron in front, [illegible] with flounce at the back, and a pretty fich[illegible] with flounce for the shoulders.

Another, the "Nilsson," has a lace coat, cut square in front, a waist-co[illegible] basque, and skirt attached, forming an apro[illegible] side puffs and lappels at the back.

The paletots, with and witho[illegible] plain, or looped with ribbons, are [illegible] sleeves, full, and distinguished in exact copies [illegible] pure lace patterns.

FANCY FALL MANTLES.

The new mantles for early fall and [illegible] (not street wear) are very attractive. One [illegible] made of white cashmere, lined with [illegible] light, bright colored silk, and trimmed with white or other silk fringe. This is cut square at the back, fastened down with colored fringed sash to match the lining, and is half open on the bosom, so as to display the rich necklace, or locket, and is held in at the front of the waist by a fringed bow. The graceful little Turkish jacket, in black cashmere, embroidered in sheaf patterns with gold colored silks, mixed with red, is as great a favorite as ever; also, the Hungarian Paletot of white or red cloth, cut up the back and sides, into lappets and handsomely *doutached*.

NEW "CROQUET" CORSET.

This is a charming corset boddice, of slight, delicate shape, adapted to slender figures. It is made in fine coutil, white [illegible] teen, white *moire*, and corded silk, beautifully embroidered.

LADY'S BUSINESS SUIT.

One of the novelties of the season is a "lady's business suit." It is simply and plainly made of cloth, with galloon bindings, and is intended to be sensible and serviceable as the out-door dress of a man. The number of women engaged upon the press and in other active occupations, in the larger cities, renders a neat, durable, unpretending, [illegible] like costume most desirable.

FALL CROQUET COSTUME.

A pretty costume for a fall croquet [illegible] consists of two skirts, and a jacket of gray wool, speckled with maroon and [illegible] with two bands of maroon velvet, [illegible] plaited flounce. The upper skirt has a [illegible] ing and one row of velvet to correspond, [illegible] the jacket, a little maroon silk vest, a [illegible] skirt, with collar, and necktie of [illegible] striped maroon and white.

JENNIE JUNE.

"NATIVE UNION MEN[illegible]"

Brownlow Declares He Will [illegible] the Carpet-Baggers and Encourage "Immigration."

LOUD BUNCOMBE.

[From the Knoxville Chronicle, 27th.]

The following correspondence explains itself:

MARTINSVILLE, HENRY CO., VA., September 17, 1870.

DEAR SIR: A call will be published [illegible] days for a convention of the native [illegible] men of the South, to be held in K[illegible] Tennessee, on the 1st day of Novem[illegible] The main object in view is to [illegible] concert of action among the native U[illegible] as against the carpet-bagger who has [illegible] to fill all the revenue offices in the South, and also to monopolize everything else [illegible] he can lay his hands upon. It is [illegible] that these fellows, many of whom [illegible] vagabond adventurers, should be [illegible] know that the Union men of the South [illegible] some rights, and that they have the [illegible] to assert and maintain them. Another [illegible] is to take steps to secure to the loyal [illegible] the South indemnity for property taken by the Government for public uses, and the payment to the citizens of the South of all claims that were due prior to the late war.

I hope that you approve the objects of the convention, and will lend your influence in getting a large delegation.

Let me hear from you soon.

Very respectfully,
GEO. W. BOOKER.

HON. W. G. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 26th, 1870.

Hon. Geo W. Booker, M. C., Martinsville, Va.:

DEAR SIR—I have your letter of the 17th inst. asking me to co-operate with you in getting up a convention in this city of native Southern Unionists, "the main object of whose meeting, as you express it, is to bring about a concert of action amongst the native Unionists as against the carpet-bagger."

As a member of Congress and a citizen of my native State, nay, as an esteemed personal acquaintance, I would be glad to meet you and take you by the hand; but not as a member of the proposed convention, assembling mainly for the purpose indicated in your letter. We have had too many of these Southern Conventions, called together professedly for the purpose of advancing the interests of agriculture and commerce, but in reality for the purpose of "instructing the Southern mind and firing the Southern heart" in the cause of treason and disunion.

But I am not the man to unite with any body of men in a war upon carpet-baggers, whom I understand to be Northern men or Yankees, who have settled in the South before and since the rebellion, and especially since the termination of the war. They are a class of men by whom I have firmly stood through evil and through good report, and I do not propose, at this late day, to go back upon them.

In my inaugural addresses and messages as Governor of this State, I invited and encouraged immigration. I did not invite Northern men to settle in Tennessee as the slaves or inferiors of native Unionists or native rebels, but when they came here to assert their manhood and equality, and in proof of it the records of the Executive department of Tennessee will show that I appointed many of them to office.

I appointed them because they were honest, capable and faithful, and because they had shouldered their muskets at the breaking out of the war, fought their way into the South and achieved the right to [illegible] office, [illegible] tle in Virginia, Tennessee and every other rebel State.

Another objection I have to the proposed convention is that it contemplates a war upon Grant and his administration. Upon this question I differ with you as widely as upon the "carpet-bag" question.

I regard the President as having economically and wisely administered the Government, and by him and his Administration I propose to stand with unflinching fidelity.

The rebel party proper of the South are unchanged and unrepentant, and seek to accomplish at the ballot-box and by legislation what they failed to effect with the sword.

If a convention were proposed in [illegible] to urge the reconstruction of these [illegible] States I would go into it heartily, [illegible] pecially would I like to see it in [illegible] State.

Take Tennessee as an example, [illegible] what a spectacle she presents to the [illegible]

We proposed in the canvass of last [illegible] bring about universal suffrage, mean[illegible] course, that it should be done in a [illegible] constitutional way, which would [illegible] period of two years to accomplish it. The rebel Democracy seized upon this liberal [illegible] making it the occasion to run [illegible] over the franchise law, electing a [illegible] men to the Legislature a majority of [illegible] were rebels at heart during the war, [illegible] many of whom were rendered ineligible under the amended Constitution of the [illegible] States.

Why, sir, even Andrew Johnson is openly denouncing the rebel Democracy of Tennessee. He charges, and truly charges, that in the platform of their recent State convention, upon which they are running a rebel General for Governor, they reassert and reaffirm the doctrine of secession as promulgated by Southern rebels in 1861.

And if you, Mr. Booker, should [illegible] at your proposed convention here, I [illegible] you that the men who will [illegible] vociferously when you come down [illegible] pet-baggers" and Grant's Admin[illegible] be the men who threw up [illegible] the first army of Bull Run [illegible] upon Washington.

So far as the claims of [illegible] are concerned, my message [illegible] ture, while Governor, [illegible] Senate, will show that I [illegible] cate of their speedy pa[illegible] favor of discriminating [illegible] rebels. Already too m[illegible] paid to rebels South under [illegible] they were loyal. I have the [illegible]

Very respectfully, W. G. BROWNLOW.

The Mystic Park [illegible]

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—At the Mystic [illegible] Contraband won the race for [illegible] horses. Best time, 2:34¼. Belle [illegible] was the winner of the race [illegible] Best time 2:27. Goldsmith Maid [illegible] against 2:18 Saturday, for $5,000, with the privilege of running with [illegible] three trials.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28.—A [illegible] lican, was to-day elected [illegible] the Petersburg district, over [illegible] dame, a Republican loss of nearly [illegible] dred.

☞The "American Association for the Advancement of Science," [illegible] after mature deliberation, [illegible] homologies of the [illegible] posterior half of the [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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We are authorized by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS to say that the story going the rounds of the European and American press stating that he is engaged writing a novel is without the foundation either of fact or intention.

ANDY JOHNSON will not take the stump against BROWN in Tennessee. The ex-President must see by this time that he made a very stupid blunder. Nobody cares anything about the abstract [illegible] of secession. When a people [illegible] to fight, they'll fight, and they [illegible] ask lief of any doctrine to do it [illegible].

The ap[illegible]ment of Mr. MORTON as Minister [illegible] England takes a very dangerous agit[illegible] out of the Senate and puts a very [illegible] figure in the diplomatic service. The Indiana statesman is no beauty in person, in morals or in address. He is a very able and efficient partyman of inordinate ambition and overbearing tendencies. He won't make a very lovely Minister at the court of St. James.

GRANT thinks that in sending MORTON out of the country he will get rid of a dangerous competitor for the next Radical nomination. MORTON thinks by going to England he will add to his popularity at home as JAMES BUCHANAN did and thus advance his Presidential aspirations. Why will these Radicals put themselves to so much trouble? Don't they know that the Radical nomination in '72 will be but an empty honor?

Within the last twelve months death has played havoc with the journalistic brotherhood of Louisville. Not less than ten per[illegible], connected in one way and another [illegible] one time and another with the press of this city, have gone to their final account. PRENTICE, FAXON, JOHNSON, [illegible], HALLACK, WHITELY, MARSHALL, HUGHES, have died one after another. With the exception of Mr. PRENTICE, all of them were comparatively young, and most of them conspicuously showy men.

JA[illegible]MILTON and a few more of the [illegible] 'an' the like o' them an' sich," as [illegible] HOUSTON would say, have called [illegible] of native Southern Union men [illegible] at Knoxville, in East Tennessee, [illegible] the purpose of the convocation is set forth in a somewhat gushing manifesto, but its real import leaks out in the course of its rambling and patriotic phraseology in these words: "to devise some concert of action with reference to the compensation of loyal Southern men for losses sustained during the late civil war." [illegible]ack the day! When JACK and his n[illegible] get their money we hope they will let us know by telegraph at our expense!

BISMARCK's precautions with regard to treating with JULES FAVRE seem to be thoroughly vindicated by the condition of affairs in France, to say nothing of the relation of the new Paris government to the powers of Europe. But this latter con[illegible]n may turn out to be the greater [illegible]end. Whether the substitution of a [illegible]c for an empire will produce any [illegible]effect upon the fortunes of France [illegible] to be seen; but there can be no doubt as to the extent to which the change of government will influence her relations with foreign countries. Whatever might have been the defects of the imperial *regime*, as bearing on the French themselves, it possessed abroad the advantages accruing to a stable and recognized government. That the empire represented France was admitted by all the powers of [illegible] old world and the new; and that ad[illegible]on sufficed to simplify negotiations [illegible]een the court of the Tuileries and [illegible]n States. As yet the republic can [illegible]y lay claim to a similar recognition. Considerations of constitutional etiquette, [illegible]d, might warrant the assertion that [illegible] republic has no authorized existence. [illegible] score or so of French deputies have constituted themselves a *de facto* government; no attempt has been made, either in the capital or in the provinces, to dispute their authority; and in virtue of this self-constituted power the provisional government has declared that France shall henceforth be a republic. It may be that in so doing they have obeyed the will of the nation; but until that will has been manifested in some more regular and trustworthy fashion it is not unnatural that Count BISMARCK should hesitate to treat with JULES FAVRE, who really seems to be very powerless indeed.

Return of the Government.

After two months and a half of fun, frolic and flirting at the first-class watering-places of the country, the Administration is going to lay aside its Sunday coat and soiled kids, and resume the active pursuits of official life. This is hardly necessary in the estimation of the people, who have gotten along so admirably without a Government since the 15th of July, that they would not seriously object to see the season at Long Branch declared perpetual; but that season has expired by act of limitation, and the gay Chief Engineer of the Government and his festive assistants return to the Capital as a matter of necessity. There is nowhere else to go—there is nothing else to do. They have got back—the most of them—and now for work. The country, however, must not expect too much of them at once. It must not expect to see the fur [illegible] the start. Ten weeks of rout and [illegible] and all the dissipation in which the [illegible]mental votaries of folly and [illegible]hion are required to indulge must tell in the end upon the best of us, and it is hardly to be hoped that the jolly dogs of the Administration do not feel more or less played out. We must, therefore, give them time—say until the first of January next—to recuperate and pick up that vigor and energy of mind and body that are so necessary to enable one to make things howl, no matter what the business in hand may be. The President must not be expected to give us peace in an hour. We should not expect the historic sardine of the State Department to settle the Alabama claims before breakfast, even with the god-like help of Senator MORTON. We should not [illegible] that BOUTWELL shall [illegible] public debt more than twenty [illegible]thin the first few days; and to [illegible] Postmaster General to double [illegible]ities in a day, or ROBESON to [illegible] us a [illegible] of Dunderbergs in a like [illegible] of time, would be absurd. We [illegible] give them time to rest their waltz-worn limbs—to get the sweet young dreams of summer loves out of the heart and the fever of champagne and whisky out of the blood and tissues of the body. To do less would be cruel; to do more would simply be just.

☞ It is understood now that the refusal of the United States Senate last winter to reduce the tariff on wool was intended as a compliment to Senator REVELS.

☞ Gen. GRANT used to run a ferry-boat in California. Hence the splendid ability with which he guides the Ship of State.

Two Tennessee Governments.

The Louisville Commercial, which does not pretend to excuse the Brownlow administration in Tennessee, is in the habit of pleading the administration of ISHAM G. HARRIS as a set-off.

As a general moral principle one wrong does not make another right, and it seems to us that the alleged set-off is a poor argument. But it is an allegation and not a set-off. None of its enemies ever accused the Harris government whilst in power at Nashville of misappropriation of the public funds or of dishonest waste of any sort. Nor did it disfranchise any citizen. It was a war government in war times and consequently vehement in its expressions and vigorous in its purposes. But it strove to unite, not to divide, the people, and was of the people's own choosing and supported by popular consent.

BROWNLOW's administration was the reverse of all this. It was self-constituted in defiance of the will of the people. It disfranchised not less than two-thirds of the tax-payers of the State by the letter of its statute and nine-tenths of them by the interpretation and execution thereof. It imported its officials or pardoned them out of the State prison; and—with few exceptions—had no supporters except persons of the most irresponsible type. It made way with the school fund; it exhausted the money and the credit of the State; it created a local standing army of mercenaries and convicts, established martial law, abolished the judicial system, and for three years maintained the most cruel and reckless despotism known on the face of the globe, a despotism of unrelenting severity of action and utterance.

All this was done in time of peace, at the end, not at the beginning, of war, and its thorough and overwhelming demolition is proof of its atrocity. Now that it is ended, we have no mind to stigmatize it, and only refer to it—in answer to a suggestion of a Republican organ which has, we feel assured, as little love for its memory as we have.

The Sixth District.

The Democratic party professes, and we believe most truthfully, that the peace and liberty of the people are seriously threatened by the continuance of the Radical party in unrestrained control of the Government. It is essential to the permanence of good government that a check should be given to the irresponsibility inseparable from long continuance in power. Parties in power never reform themselves. The people must compel a change, which is in its nature reformatory. Hence the address of the Democratic members of Congress advised, and the people have generally accepted the advice, that all minor differences be merged for the sake of the great principle of constitutional government involved in the coming elections, and particularly that personal claims and pretensions be yielded or ignored on the part of rival candidates.

No man will question the soundness of this advice; and when we look at the spectacle presented in the Sixth district we are simply amazed.

We are not amazed that JONES and ARTHUR should forget all else in their own ambition. They have been making a Kilkenny fight of it from the first. No better Radical capital need be sought for consumption in Ohio than their speeches, each striving to out-Herod the other in violent Democracy. The one has fairly out-vied the other in the vehemence of his protestations of devotion to Democratic principles and the Democratic party. But, as we have often said, the people should beware of too much zeal in a candidate. Both JONES and ARTHUR are too zealous to be quite sincere, and the heedlessness with which they are sacrificing the solid interests of the party they say they love so much contradicts their language. Judge a man by his acts, not by his words. Therefore, we say, we are not surprised at anything that these two candidates, eager and excited, have said and done each in his own interest.

That which amazes us is the forbearance of the Democratic masses in the district. Is there no Democrat but JONES or ARTHUR who is worthy to represent them in Congress? Do *they* exhaust the field?

If Messrs. JONES and ARTHUR do not see that it is their interest to remove themselves out of the pathway of Democratic progress and harmony they should be made to see it by the application of a wholesome reactionary Democratic public sentiment. The people at large care nothing about their wishes or their claims. If they are as devoted as they say they are let them show their devotion by some act of real sacrifice. If they do not do this let the people distrust such excessive protestations, lip service that bears so poor a relation to real service, and nominate some one else.

The Provisional Republic.

The prospects of the French republic are just now under a cloud. The failure of JULES FAVRE to bring the Prussians to terms; the equivocal outgivings of the German press; the reported loyalty of BAZAINE, all give probability to the rumors of Napoleonic intrigues for a regency under the Empress looking to the ultimate succession of the Prince Imperial. We may take it for granted that King WILLIAM and Count BISMARCK look with no favor on the republic. Between all crowned heads there exists a certain sympathy of caste; and the extent to which the government of Berlin went out of its way to laud the personal bravery of NAPOLEON may be attributed less to the respect which a gallant soldier entertains for a brave foeman than to the instinctive feeling that the personal abuse lavished by the Parisian press on the dethroned Emperor is injurious to the interests of royalty as well as to the Napoleonic dynasty. King WILLIAM and his Prime Minister are staunch and through-going advocates of the divine right of kings to rule over their subjects; and it is not in human nature that princes and statesmen who have been waging war throughout their lives with republicans at home should view with satisfaction the establishment of republican institutions in a neighboring country. In the Teutonic universities and in the South German States the republican party is very powerful, and is, or rather has been, closely identified with the anti-Prussian movement. German liberals of the JACOBI stamp hated the King of Prussia only a shade less than they hated the Emperor NAPOLEON, and until the last few months they would have treated the formation of a German monarchy under the HOHENZOLLERNS as scarcely a less misfortune than the extension of the French frontiers to the left bank of the Rhine. Now the permanent establishment of a republic in Paris would undoubtedly tend to strengthen the hands of the republican party throughout the fatherland, and we may be sure that such a fact is not forgotten at the Prussian headquarters. Nor will the frontier States which surround France feel their security increased by the fact that a republic exists in Paris. It is very natural that JULES FAVRE should declare the idea of conquest and annexation to be hateful to all true republicans. But it is equally natural for Belgium and Switzerland to remember that French republicans have habitually done violence to such feelings. To extend democratic institutions into all neighboring countries is one of the cherished traditions of the French republics; and there is no reason to suppose that the Frenchmen of to-day are more scrupulous about interfering with the affairs of their neighbors than their forefathers were before them. The interests of his dynasty might be safely reckoned upon as a reason why NAPOLEON should abstain from any aggression which did not seem certain to succeed; but the ministers of a republic can afford to run greater risks than a ruler who, as we have seen in the present case, knows that the loss of his crown must be the penalty of any unsuccessful act of invasion. This, we imagine, is the real reason why BISMARCK has displayed such a small desire to treat, and it is the reason why the Prussian Government will do all it can to thwart the present French Government. The telegraphic rumors have this extent, no other; for at this moment there is hardly such a thing in existence as a definite policy on the part of any of the principals to the contest.

The Logic of the War.

In our article of yesterday on the prospects of the French Republic, we spoke of the physical difficulties that surround JULES FAVRE and his colleagues—difficulties that will in all likelihood destroy the present provisional government of Paris, and perhaps several future governments of France—not of those larger and more distant moral aspects which begin to shape themselves amid the smoke of battle, and to rise above the ramparts, and of a not yet extinct federal system.

He who sees in the momentous events now transpiring upon the continent of Europe only a struggle for the mastery between France and Prussia can have but a limited comprehension of the logic of events. It is not to be denied that the European theory of government is that upon which FREDERICK WILLIAM and BISMARCK act, but it is equally as certain that another and an entirely different theory is germinating in the European mind. We are by no means disposed to drag into the discussion of a question of this character a sectarian theology which, peering through a medium befogged with creeds, affects to see a special interposition of PROVIDENCE for the overthrow of institutions specially objectionable, and which, though delayed, is specifically foretold in the writings of the prophets. In this regard we are willing that all sects shall enjoy their opinions to the largest and most unequivocal extent.

But while we dismiss this aspect of the subject we are persuaded "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew these as we will," and we regard the present condition of European affairs as a sublime opportunity for humanity to assert its divine rights and prerogatives. It can hardly be possible that such tremendous upheavals as are now forming the current chapters in the history of Europe can occur without breaking some of the fetters at least that have bound humanity, and of bursting the prison bars, which have shut it out from the full exercise of its capacities. It does not, we conceive, require the perceptive faculties of a *seer* to discern that the accredited origin of the present commotions in Europe fall far short of giving any correct idea of those undercurrents of thought which have been ebbing and flowing for centuries, ever bearing humanity nearer and still nearer to the surface, creating violent commotion sometimes, at other times silent, but always potential, demanding concessions from kings and potentates, dividing the power of the realm, asking to be heard, asserting the divine rights of humanity, proclaiming that GOD is no respecter of persons, and that the rights of man shall be extended until laws, based upon the principles embodied in the declaration of the Fathers of the American Republic, are enacted and govern. No one anticipates that the dynasties of Europe will ever quietly surrender to these demands, or that the masses will at once place their claims for inalienable rights in such a form as to receive their full recognition. Be this as it may, there can be but little hesitancy with regard to the conclusion that, through the rifts of the storm-cloud which now overhangs Europe there is seen a higher and a brighter destiny for humanity, which is reaching out for it and rising up to it under a baptism of fire and blood such as the world never before witnessed. It will not do, while the world stands awe-struck before the grim records of the war between France and Prussia, to repeat the hackneyed bulletins with regard to the designs of either of these countries for territorial aggrandizement, at the expense of the other, as the causes which have led to the conflict, much less the paltry influence of the wish of Spain for a German Prince to wear the cast-off crown of Isabella. Such considerations fall to infinite depths of contempt when compared with results which are being developed, or with events which are casting gigantic shadows athwart the earth and sky.

The havoc of death which is daily flashed under the ocean and over all lands is appalling; the destruction of property is almost beyond computation. But it is through such ordeals that the world has always passed to higher uplands of freedom and happiness. The hotter the furnace the greater its refining power, and it is within the range of rational probabilities that the nations of Europe will date their full emancipation from king-craft from the present struggle. Should this be the result, though blood shall crimson every stream from the Seine to the Danube, and a wail of mourning go up from every home in all the realms of Europe, it will not be too dearly purchased.

The War on Noncombatants.

Now that Strasbourg has fallen, it is proper to look back over the siege and inquire whether the events which led to the capture were such as commend themselves to Christian sanction and sustain the claim set up for German superiority in culture and morals. From the beginning of the war to the present moment the Prussians have plumed themselves upon the possession of moral qualities which restrained them from aught with which a nation with humane instincts could be reproached. War as practiced by them was to be an affair of courtesy and etiquette, of forbearance and forgiveness. They loved the French people, though they hated the French Emperor, and the peaceful population would be perfectly safe in their hands if they would but bring in supplies and refrain from overt acts of enmity. But has their performance equaled their profession? We put forced contributions and exhaustive requisitions on one side, as in some measure excusable on the plea of necessity. But we cannot find a pretext for the temper with which the siege of Strasbourg was conducted. The defenders of the beleaguered city showed a spirit which makes them worthy of their bravest foemen. Hemmed in on every side, badly provisioned from the commencement, and reduced to almost the last extremity of famine, they held out persistently, the commander declaring that he would not capitulate so long as the place was tenable. With all their advantages of position and resources the Prussians had no hope of carrying the fortifications, and they confessed that they could not afford the time that a continued investment would require. Hence they strove to make suffering within do the work of violence from without. They bombarded the pacific portions of the town, compelling the inhabitants to take refuge in their cellars, and even in their sewers, in order to escape the shower of shot and shell which the besiegers poured in. By this process it was hoped that the non-military inhabitants might be induced to clamor for a surrender if they were subjected to unendurable privations, and that thus the military authorities would be constrained to take a step which their adversaries were otherwise powerless to compel. The issue was as expected. But we cannot conceive that such expedients will be acceptable even to those in whose eyes the Prussians can scarcely do wrong. It may be that such severities have not yet been expressly condemned by the voice of war-making Christendom, and that the Prussians are within the letter of international law when they claim for it an ancient sanction which has never been decisively withdrawn, but it is not the less true that the infliction of so much needless suffering upon the non-combatant population of an invaded territory is totally opposed to the spirit by which in modern times the rancor of hostilities has been mitigated, and that it is especially impolitic when practiced by the armies of a victorious king upon dwellers in a large and celebrated city standing in a province which is said to have been already appropriated as a part of those spoils of conquest upon which the hitherto successful invader is confidently, but as it may yet prove somewhat prematurely, counting.

The Next Governor of Kentucky.

Certain persons are endeavoring to create the impression that the next Democratic nominee for Governor is to be selected, "as a matter of course," from "Western Kentucky." We have been thinking all along that he was to be chosen from KENTUCKY. But the persons referred to declare otherwise. He is to be taken, they reiterate, from "Western Kentucky." Eastern Kentucky and Central Kentucky and Southern Kentucky—and KENTUCKY, which embraces the entire Commonwealth—are not to be considered according to the map thus laid down. The State is to be cut in sections, patronage is to be divided out in geographical parcels, and the Democratic party is to be a means not of selecting the best men but of satisfying the prearranged and dove-tailed interests of particular localities and cliques.

This is a programme which could not be made to work, even if its authors were infinitely more influential and astute than we take them to be. The people of Kentucky, who have no interest in official bread and butter, are too wise to allow themselves to be set apart in lots and groups, to become the prey of candidates, to be raffled for and won and lost in detail, to form simply the material for intrigues rendered safe and easy by sectional feeling. When we elect a Governor he loses his local identity and assumes the larger character of the first citizen of the State. There is no possible advantage to the community from which he is sprung issuing out of the circumstance of his election or his administration. He should, therefore, be the most fit man for the place without regard to his origin, his birthplace or his dwelling-place. Any other ruling is to admit, on the face of the nomination, the play of an alien, which in most cases will prove an unworthy and, in the long run, an injudicious influence.

Sectionalism is in itself a dangerous tendency. It often defeats the best men and the best measures because it inflames the minds of masses of men and affords wire-workers an opportunity to form combinations. Those of us who care nothing about patronage—who are indifferent to personal ambition—who ignore cliques and factions—who seek only the good of the State and the people—are of the opinion that the nominees of the Democratic party for the various State offices should be chosen on account of especial merits, not on account of particular regions. If Western Kentucky has an available man for Governor, take him. If Eastern Kentucky has a better, take *him*. If Central Kentucky has one better than either, set both aside and take him. He is not to be Governor of Western, or Central, or Eastern Kentucky, but of KENTUCKY; and, as his nomination is equivalent to election, every circumstance should be weighed beforehand. There are good men, let us hope, in every section of the State, and every section is equally entitled to consideration. But we stand against any "matter-of-course" idea, trumped up in advance by scheming and interested parties, to curtail the list of names from which a selection is to be made. It is illiberal, unwise and not Democratic. It can profit only a few at the expense of the whole people, and it always implies something else which does not appear, some bargain or other on which it is based.

Our heart, our whole heart, is in the wise and just administration of the government of Kentucky on principles Democratic, wise and just, and by officials upright, capable and Democratic. We have no interest except the interest of the people at large. In our judgment the Democratic theory, instinct and tradition of government, fairly and efficiently carried out, are best for the times and for the people; and this is why, with all our mind and all our impulse, we support the Democratic order of things. It is often our duty to speak distastefully to particular interests and prejudices, and always our duty to speak plainly and freely, with becoming respect for the opinions of others, which we habitually respect. It will be found, we think, in the long run, that we have no private ambition to serve, nor any peculiar hobbies to ride, but that our aim is the advancement of the social, moral and material well-being of the Commonwealth. The administration of its affairs is in Democratic hands, and circumstance has given the Democratic party a great popular majority. That will prove an element of weakness rather than an element of strength, unless we use it on the broadest and most honest principles. Let us so employ it, ignoring cliques, factions, private claims, sections, everything, in order to secure the very best instruments for the purpose which is dear to every good citizen, whatever his peculiar notions or belongings may be.

The Foreign Prospect.

The dispatches are filled every day with vague rumors about the rising of the French people, and predictions of the expulsion of the invader by a sort of popular inundation are curiously plentiful and wild. On the other hand, Strasbourg capitulated and the surrender of BAZAINE a question of time to be postponed but not averted, there is a strong impulse on the part of the partisans of Prussia to rush to the conclusion that the struggle is at an end. France has staked her all, and, now that the last throw has been unfortunate, will she not rise from the table and quit the game like a player who, cursing his losses, departs, admitting that the dice are loaded against him? Or, waiting a moment to recover her strength, will she return to the struggle like a gamester who lays down the dice-box only long enough to replenish his purse? We do not know which will be the course pursued. The slightest push—a word from a popular leader or a street tumult—may impel events either way; and, if we regard the consequences of the second course rather than those of the first, it is not because the second seems the more probable, but because there is an inclination to conclude without due thought that the dazzling successes of the Prussian arms must convince all France that resistance is hopeless. The renewal of the war in any but a desultory fashion is exceedingly uncertain; but we may be sure that, if renewed at all, it will be waged on different battle-fields, with different tactics, different commanders, probably under a different government, and certainly at the bidding of different motives. The war, if renewed, will naturally be waged in the south and west, in the neighborhood of Lyons and the great seaport towns, instead of the north and east. To the army of Lyons, if such an army exists, and if it is not one out of many patriotic figments, we shall look for action. The outlying provinces, hitherto quiescent, will perhaps wake up into activity; and conforming to the altered circumstances, the Prussians will, perhaps, have to break up their large armies into their component corps, and dispatch them to quell outbreaks formidable by their numbers. We may also anticipate that the tactics in future employed by the French will differ materially from those hitherto pursued. The back of their main armies has been broken. Outnumbered at first, and thinned by a series of sore defeats, their regular forces must, for a considerable time at least, be incapable of offering battle to the Germans in the field. Even if, by some unheard-of miracle of exertion, they could collect an army of the same numerical strength as the hosts that will be formed by the junction of the Prussian forces, the mass of the soldiers would be raw and untrained.

☞ "What," asks an exchange, "is Gen. GRANT's first duty to his country?" His first duty to his country is to resign.

☞ The Springfield Journal says "Gen. GRANT forgets nothing." Such is necessarily the case with all men who know nothing.

The Executive Committee.

It has come to us that some of the members of the Democratic Executive Committee at Frankfort (for whom we entertain no unfriendly sentiment) feel that our very mild observations about their premature call for a Democratic State Convention was in some way personally ill-natured.

Really, we are unable to see this. The committee is a public body, an official body, amenable to public opinion. To say that its acts are not subject to criticism is to set it up as infallible. We have occasionally, in a humorous way, referred to it as an Ecumenical Council, getting its authority by a sort of apostolic succession. But we never yet dreamed that it would seriously pretend to the doctrine of infallibility, by claiming for its acts immunity from criticism.

The members of the committee are merely over sensitive. Personally we are neither for them nor against them. Except to regard them, in a general way, as individuals of more or less credit, standing and capacity, we care nothing about them. They are, we presume, human, like the rest of us, and have their desires, passions and purposes, as most men have. Some invidious aspersions have been cast upon the motives which suggested the premature call for a convention; but not by us. We assail the motive of no man or set of men; and our knowledge of the gentlemen composing this committee and of their present plans, ideas and hopes, public and private, is too limited to allow us to form even an opinion, much less to make a charge, which, in any event, would be foreign to our character and business. The fact that most of the members of the committee are officeholders or office-seekers may or it may not have influenced the action of the committee. People will talk, and there is a good deal of talk of this sort which is possibly most unjust. It is possible that the members of the committee are beyond the reach of the ordinary springs that move men in office or after office. It is possible that they are able to sink, and that they have sunk, all their private feelings in the public good of the party, true to their office and faithful to their mission as custodians of the Democratic organization of the State.

On this point we have not one word to say. It is our duty to lay down the Democratic law, as we understand it—to interpret the will of the people as we feel it—not to become a party to the details of organization and a manipulator of the machine-work of the party. The leaders can do as they please. We are not of them. We are but one of the people, a sort of popular attorney, set to watch, comment and report on those in office. We have no other end to serve. We have no preferences and no purposes outside of this. The party will adopt whatever platform it sees fit to adopt, and nominate whatever candidates it sees fit to nominate, and we shall not grumble or be disappointed. We are dead sure to say what we think we ought to say, taking the consequences in popular opinion and the developments of the long run to bear out the wisdom or error of our counsel. But this is all. It is our business, and it is our interest, to keep out of committees, caucuses and conventions; to hold ourselves aloof from personal preferences and prejudices that delude the better judgment and produce injustice; to stand off, not above anybody else, but on the common level, unembarrassed by any private obligation or aspiration, a trusty agent of the people, pandering to nobody and to nothing. This we have done and mean to do, and we beg gentlemen at Frankfort and elsewhere to believe that we have no personal feelings of any sort to gratify in our official character as journalists sworn, like judges, to deal fairly and squarely with all men and all measures as they arise and as we are able to comprehend and interpret them.

In conclusion we have to say that the committee at Frankfort have not treated us very generously. But we have at no time borne them any grudge. We have considered their illiberality rather as the result of long possession of power, which makes the best of us dogmatic and arrogant, than as evidence of any real unfriendliness; and, as we have never been jostled out of our good temper by their criticism or seduced into yielding to their exactions, we can afford to be amiable. In this, it seems to us, we consult the harmony of the Democratic party, which we hold much nearer to our heart than any other circumstance belonging to the work of organization before us.

☞ It is strange how some men will attempt to fool the Almighty. For instance at a suburban church, last Sunday, one of the congregation devoutly joined in singing the hymn—

> No foot of land do I possess—
> No cottage in this wilderness;
> A poor wayfaring man, &c.,

knowing at the same time that everybody present knew that he owns the finest villa in the neighborhood and at least three thousand acres of the best land in Texas.

☞ A country paper in Tennessee says it is rumored over there that WM. B. STOKES is about to join the Democratic party. We don't believe a word of it. We are told that while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return, but it would tax the ingenuity of both gods and men to construct a lamp that could hold out till BILL STOKES returns.

☞ The Louisville Commercial tells us that we "should remember that the rebels first taught Gen. BUTLER how to steal." And yet the Commercial is well aware that Gen. BUTLER, like MERCURY, knew more about the art of stealing the day after he was born than legions of rebels could have taught him in a thousand years.

☞ It seems pretty certain now that Senator MORTON will go as Minister to England, and that he will be required to settle the Alabama claims. It is understood that he has already written to Admiral SEMMES to know what the dickens the Alabama claims are.

☞ General GRANT's worst prejudice is his violent and most remarkable antipathy to brains. A large majority of his appointments go to show that for a man to be suspected of statesmanship is to be damned in the estimation of the President.

☞ The Mobile Register tells us that "the ravages" of disease among the Prussians before Metz "is fearful." They must be fearful, indeed, if they equal the ravages of the Register among the nouns and verbs of the King's English.

☞ "The appointment of Senator MORTON as Minister to England," says the Louisville Commercial, "means business." The appointment looks like a very dirty piece of business, certainly.

☞ A correspondent asks: "What are the French and Prussians fighting about?" By reference to our latest cable dispatches he will see that they are just now fighting about Paris.

☞ Queen VICTORIA and JOHN BROWN are still in the Highlands of Scotland. It is not the JOHN BROWN, however, whose soul is said to be on an eternal pedestrian Green-line excursion.

☞ It is believed that the two great objects of Gen. GRANT's life now are to secure a re-election to the Presidency and attend the funeral of JIM FISK.

☞ There is said to be a perfect stampede of the inhabitants of Mobile and Nashville. The people of Mobile are running away from the yellow fever, and the people of Nashville from a speech to be delivered by SCHUYLER COLFAX.

☞ It is evident that the Republican party in this district is determined to make a desperate effort to win the present Congressional race. What it lacks in bottom it hopes to make up in SPEED.

☞ Michigan can now boast her petrified man and her ZACK CHANDLER—the one all stone and the other all whisky.

THE VIRGINIA FLOOD.

Railroad Bridges, Houses, and Whole Towns Washed Away.

Ferryboats Running in the Streets of Richmond.

The Most Destructive Freshet Ever Known.

A LOSS OF MANY MILLIONS.

ABOUT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct 1.—The river here rose twenty-five feet last night and this forenoon. It is within one foot of the railroad bridge and the Mayo-street passenger bridge. The streets for four or five blocks in the vicinity of the Old Market, the lowest point of the city, are submerged in four feet of water. Thousands of persons are on the river banks, waiting to see the bridges go.

The lower portion of Libby prison took fire this forenoon from a quantity of lime being wet by the flood. The fire was stopped before much damage was done.

The Legislature meets to-morrow, but will have no quorum in consequence of the members being detained by the flood.

Rio Mills, on Anna river, were among those washed away.

The James river here is now still rising rapidly.

LATER ACCOUNTS.

RICHMOND, October 1, P. M.—The water was still rising at 1:30 p. m. Sundry stores were seven feet in water between Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets. The street-cars ran until noon, when the water coming in at the windows the cars were stopped and ferry-boats run on all of Main street from Fifteenth to Eighteenth. At noon the Manchester end of Mayo's bridge gave way and half of the bridge floated down the stream. All the wharves are deep under the water, and the York River railroad depot is completely submerged. Several small manufacturing establishments along the river banks were swept away. All day the river has been dotted with small houses and wrecks of houses, fencing, dead cattle, &c., drifting down the stream. The gas works are submerged.

ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The chain bridge above Georgetown has been washed away by the flood in the Potomac. Railroad travel between Washington and Alexandria is suspended, owing to the insecurity of the bridges of the Potomac, several piers having been displaced. The Orange and Alexandria, Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Southside consolidated railroads are seriously injured. Nearly all the bridges are carried away.

IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

WHEELING, VA., Oct. 1—Dispatches from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, via Sandy Hook, Maryland, announce a great flood in the Shenandoah river. The lower portion of the town is completely submerged. Many substantial stone and brick houses have been carried away, and a great number are rapidly crumbling. Over fifty lives have been lost, and a great number are in imminent peril, without the possibility of help reaching them.

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The damage from the freshet has been heavy. In Georgetown the streets bordering on the river are to-day filled with goods and persons in boats recovering them. Two or three wharves were swept away. The debris of several canal locks passed down, indicating heavy damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. A letter from Shepperdstown says it is thought by business men that most of the damage will be this side of Harper's Ferry, from the fact that the Shenandoah is greatly swollen by the rains. At Sandy Hook the water is five feet over the tow path.

IN WASHINGTON

much damage was done. Along the river front the planking to most of the wharves has been lifted. At one o'clock to-day the highest water point was reached, when the flood began to subside.

LONG BRIDGE

is damaged. About five hundred feet of the causeway is swept away, and both spans nearest the south draw have been broken. Five or six hundred feet of the Washington and Alexandria railroad track is destroyed, and a large portion of the trestle-work under the railroad bridge is carried off. The estimate of the damage at southern points will amount to several hundred thousand dollars. Accounts continue to be received of damage along the line of the canal and rivers, and it is believed that the damage in the aggregate will amount to several millions.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 1—Some wharves are overflowed. The damage to the Orange and Alexandria railroad amounts to the washing away of four bridges. The bridges over the North and South Forks of the Shenandoah were washed away, and the rise of that river is more rapid than ever known. Mills and houses on its banks were washed away, and many lives lost. One family was at breakfast, and the house was swept away and all but the head of the family drowned.

There have been no trains from Lynchburg since Wednesday night. All trains run regular to Front Royal and Gordonsville. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal is thought to have sustained serious damage, as breaks at Knoxville and Hancock are already reported.

THE SUDDEN RISE AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—A wave from the Lynchburg freshet struck here at 5 p. m. The river commenced rising here with greater rapidity than before, when it was only swollen slightly. In three hours the lower end of the city, known as Rocketts, was under water, and the scene there beggars description. Two or three small stores were swept off with all their contents. Families who had remained in their houses hoping the flood would subside, commenced crying from the upper windows for help. Boats were brought and they were saved, but the larger portion of their furniture was lost. Two hundred families in that part of the city are houseless to-night and are camping on the neighboring hills. The whole of the Mayo street bridge, built by the United States military authorities, was swept off. The bridge was a quarter of a mile long.

Mayo's tobacco warehouse, 35 feet above level water mark at all times, was swept away. The tobacco was saved. At this time it was found that the upper portion of the city was in danger from the overflow of the canal, down which an immense body of water was rushing and spreading over the banks. This was two miles above the city, and the danger was abated in the lower portion of the city. The street lamps were under water. The city is in darkness to-night.

The loss by the merchants will probably reach $500,000. Persons well acquainted with the sections of the State flooded say, including the damage to railroads, &c., the aggregate loss will amount to four millions.

To-night the bridge of the Richmond and Danville railway still stands, but as the river is still rising it is hardly believed it can stand much longer. At Morris' large sugar refinery the water burst up the floors, dropping all the machinery into the basement.

All the large cotton, iron and flour mills employing 20,000 hands, have been forced by the flood to stop operations. The city water-works are also stopped, having been so greatly damaged that they cannot be repaired in two weeks. The reservoir only contains five days' supply. All the ice-houses on the river bank are twenty-five feet under water. The water is seven feet higher than ever before known.

A dispatch from Lynchburg says the river there is rising again.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—At midnight last night the river was still rising, and invading still further the lower part of the city. Hundreds of persons were busy carrying off furniture from houses about to be swept away. In front of the St. Charles Hotel, about the center of the city, is anchored a schooner. Her crew put off in boats as regularly as if at sea.

ANXIETY FOR FRIENDS.

Last night the Western Union Telegraph office was crowded with anxious people trying to ascertain the whereabouts of friends who left in late trains, and for whose fate the announcement that the river at Lynchburg was rising again created much concern.

In the lower part of the city the only object of attention was a single gas lamp that still burned, though within a few inches of being submerged.

The Richmond and Petersburg railroad has put on their road four times the usual number of cars to accommodate Southern travel.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The flood on the river Anna is the highest since 1807. The families of Mr. Jennings and Mr. Miller, whose homes were near the river, were washed away—in all five persons. Mr. Jennings is supposed to be drowned. His wife and two children are known to have perished. A young lady of the family clung to a tree forty-eight hours, but was washed away and drowned. Her death was witnessed by the crowd on the other bank of the river, but no boat was near by which she might have been rescued.

The Manassas railroad bridges across the Northern and Southern Shenandoah rivers are gone. No information has been received from beyond Strasburg. Many lives are known to have been lost. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad above Harper's Ferry has been swept away.

A WHOLE TOWN UNDER WATER.

Scottsville, in Albemarle county, is inundated, and the destruction of property is very great. Eighteen lives were lost. Trains are running regularly between Alexandria and Richmond.

AN ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

RICHMOND, October 2.—A dispatch from Lynchburg this morning estimates the loss there by the flood at $1,000,000. The loss of the Ohio and Alexandria railroad is $500,000. The loss to the canal is $250,000, and to the South Side railroad $500,000.

ONE OF THE MANY CALAMITIES.

On Thursday, while the water was rising, Bates Ranson, daughter and servant, General Root Whitelaw, wife and three children, and a colored woman and two children, were standing on the abutment of the canal bridge waiting for a boat to take them off, when the dredging machine broke loose above, and, drifting against the abutment, carried it away with all on it. All were drowned.

COMMUNICATIONS DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, October 2—Direct communication between Washington and Lynchburg is entirely interrupted. The wires are washed away at several places on the Ohio and Alexandria railroad, and it will probably be some days before they can be repaired. The lines are also down between Richmond and Lynchburg, and all business for the latter place is sent via Augusta and Atlanta.

New Orleans business is also sent via Augusta, or by the Cincinnati and Memphis routes. At one time it was feared that the wires would be carried away by the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and all communication with the South cut off, but that danger is now past. The Baltimore and Ohio and Wheeling and Cincinnati routes are in good working order.

THE SHENANDOAH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—A private dispatch from Harper's Ferry states that the number of lives lost at that place by the flood is 47. Immense damage was done in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

The Winchester railroad, between Harper's Ferry and Halltown, is badly damaged. Above Harper's Ferry the rise and flood are confined to the Shenandoah. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad track is injured. The rain commenced at 1 o'clock this afternoon and continues steadily at the present hour—11 p. m.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The News by Cable.

TUESDAY.

Bazaine has failed in another attempt to escape from Metz, and after a severe engagement was beaten back to the fortifications.

There are reports of continued fighting before Paris, but they are so contradictory that even the London papers refuse to publish them. The investment of the French capital is so complete that the besieged have resorted to the uncertainties of balloon communication.

The people of Belgium are exasperated at Prussia for prolonging the war, and demonstrations of sympathy for France are frequent and enthusiastic.

Strasbourg still holds out.

WEDNESDAY.

There is very little or no news from the vicinity of Paris this morning. It seems evident from the actions as well as the words of the Prussians that they do not intend to bombard the city or push an active siege. Their plan is to starve the Parisians into capitulation.

Advices from Tours say the Provisional Government has adopted most extreme measures for the national defense, amounting almost to a levy *en masse*.

The rumors regarding the intentions of Napoleon are very probably false and gotten up for sensational purposes. The Prussian Government has positively declared that a reinstatement of Bonaparte is no part of its policy.

There is a very interesting and detailed account of the capture of Rome, which will be read with interest.

THURSDAY.

Strasbourg has surrendered. The articles of capitulation were signed yesterday morning, and the German troops entered the city at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It is said the citizens compelled the surrender. The event has caused general rejoicing throughout Germany.

There is a report that Bazaine has cut his way to Sedan, but it is not confirmed, and is given as improbable.

News from Paris is meager. In every part of France the people are reported rising, and new armies are rapidly forming. It is said the success of the French now rests upon the ability of Paris to hold out for three months. By that time the French people will be under arms and strong enough to drive the enemy over the frontier. The spirit of resistance in the provinces is said to be growing stronger every day.

FRIDAY.

The most startling news in all the telegraphic dispatches this morning is that coming by way of New York, stating that Russia has massed, or is rapidly massing, an immense army on the Prussian frontier, and has instructed her Minister to Berlin to demand of the Prussian Government a full and categorical explanation of her purposes and policy in continuing the war upon France. The affair has created great uneasiness both in Berlin and London. A stated meeting of the English Cabinet has been anticipated in consequence of urgent dispatches from Lord Lyons, the British Minister to Tours, who beseeches England to interfere and compel a peace before all Europe is set in flames. The Russian journals complain that the Czar has lost his only ally in the defeat of France, and has now no protection against the exorbitance and aggressions of Prussia.

SATURDAY.

Our dispatches indicate nothing new in the state of affairs around Paris. The Prussian forces seem to be holding their own without making any serious demonstrations toward taking the city. Inside of the city all seems to be activity, and the dispatches indicate a determination to hold out to the last.

The mission of Thiers to St. Petersburg has turned out almost an entire failure, he being recognized only as a private citizen and treated as such.

Latest news from Paris report a French victory in which the Crown Prince was defeated and compelled to fall back on his sire in the neighborhood of Paris. England is evidently becoming somewhat attracted by the present condition of things, and startling news may be anticipated at any moment.

SUNDAY.

The most interesting portion of the war news this morning is that coming from Prussia through London. The fall of Strasbourg it seems has changed the German policy entirely, and Bazaine is reported as having offered to capitulate on condition that the Prussians will reinstate Napoleon or put his son upon the throne with the Empress as Regent. This, it is intimated, the German Government will undertake.

The Russian war stories are officially denied.

The early dispatches announce considerable fighting around Paris, and the French victorious, but this is contradicted by later advices.

The yellow fever is playing sad havoc in Spain. Hundreds of persons are flying from Barcelona, the vicinity of the epidemic, and the greatest destitution prevails.

MONDAY.

There is severe fighting reported from Metz, though from the meagre advices it is impossible to tell the result. Prussian reports say Bazaine made a desperate sortie but was promptly repulsed.

There is no news from Paris later than the 24th, and that is confined to the giving of the substance of what purports to be the private letters of Louis Napoleon.

The Germans have forwarded into France eighty thousand troops which have been occupied heretofore in guarding the Baltic seaports. They are to be used against Lyons and other cities in that portion of France.

A Ship in a California Desert.

By many it has been held as a theory that the Yuma desert was once an ocean bed. At intervals pools of salt water have stood for a while in the midst of the surrounding waste of sand, disappearing only to rise again in the same or other localities. A short time since one of these saline lakes disappeared, and a party of Indians reported the discovery of a "big ship," left by the receding waves. A party of Americans at once proceeded to the spot, and found imbeded in the sands the wreck of a large vessel. Nearly one-third of the forward part of the ship or bark is plainly visible. The stump of the bowsprit remains, and portions of the timbers of the wreck are perfect. The wreck is located forty miles north of the San Bernardino and Fort Yuma road, and thirty miles west of Los Palmos, a well-known watering-place on the desert. The road across the desert has been traveled for more than one hundred years. The history of the ill-fated vessel can, of course, never be known, but the discovery of its decaying timbers, in the midst of what has long been a desert, will furnish savans with food for discussion, and may, perhaps, furnish important aid in the elucidation of questions of science.—[Los Angelos News.

Acres of Fish.

Not less marvelous than the frequently recurring stories of "serpent showers" which enliven the journalistic literature of the West is the somewhat restrained account of the results of the long drouth in Sullivan county, New York. Crops and vegetation of all kinds have suffered fearfully, but the remarkable destruction of fish from lack of water exceeds belief. Not far from Port Jervis are several large natural and artificial ponds fed by the Delaware river; the largest, "Junker pond," covers 1,700 acres, and several others from 600 to 1,000 each. The water is entirely drained from these ponds, and the result is a perfect slaughter of the fish. Farmers, fishermen and all sorts of people from far and near have visited the ponds and carried of millions of fish. The fields in the immediate neighborhood have been manured with them. Miles of soft muddy bottom are alive with eels, catfish and pickerel. The work of catching them is described as most amusing. Hundreds of boys wade through the mud and the wriggling mass, regardless of the slimy eel and the vicious catfish.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Pointer dogs sell at $80 in Lexington.

Garrard county has a population of 10,563. Lancaster, the county seat, has 746.

Paducah boasts of a saw that cuts 6,229 feet of lumber in fifty-nine minutes.

Mrs. S. C. Crutcher, of Mercer, has raised a sweet potato that weighs ten pounds.

The Confederate Orphans netted about five hundred dollars by their visit to Paris.

It is said that the sum of five thousand dollars has been raised to start a Radical paper in Paris.

A meeting of the friends of the French republic will be held in the City Hall at Lexington on Saturday evening.

The Glasgow railroad was opened on Monday, and a free excursion, in honor of its completion, will take place on Friday.

Twelve or fifteen counties have appointed delegates to attend the Southern railroad convention at Lexington on the 10th prox.

Gen. John Tribble, an old soldier of 1812, and formerly a representative in the State Legislature, died in his native county, Madison, on the 24th ult., aged 82 years.

Lieut. Triplett, of the last graduating class at West Point, has been assigned by the War Department as commandant at the Agricultural College of Kentucky University.

The woods about West Point and Garnettsville are full of squirrels. They are swimming the Ohio river in great numbers, and hundreds are killed in gardens and yards.

Gus Moore, of Calhoun, offers a premium of ten dollars in gold for the neatest patch to be put on an old garment by an unmarried lady, to be awarded at the McLean county fair.

A Hebrew synagogue has been dedicated with appropriate ceremonies at Paducah. Whenever an American town has a synagogue that town is a commercial city of some importance or is about to become one.

The tobacco crop of the county, says the Glasgow Times, is, for the most part, cut and housed, although we notice some fields of late planting, which are yet untouched. The crop as to quality is very fair, and in quantity has rarely, if ever, been excelled.

The great bulk of the tobacco crop, says the Hopkinsville New Era, is now safely housed. The small remnant of the crop still standing can be secured at any time upon very short notice. We learn from many directions that the crop is unusually large and much of it of remarkably fine quality.

The Governor has ordered elections to be held on the 8th of November, in the Fourth Judicial District, and in the First Judicial Common Pleas District, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Judge Rogers, and the resignation of Judge Crossland, respectively. In the former district, the Governor has appointed Robert C. Bowling, Esq., of Russellville, temporary judge pending the election.

The Lexington Daily Press is the name of a daily journal that is to be issued from the office of the Lexington Press Printing Company on Saturday next. Jas J. Miller, of the Farmers' Home Journal, Major H. T. Duncan, jr., and Major Hart Gibson compose the company, and the last-named gentleman is to be the editor. It will start with plenty of money, a new steam power press, and Democratic politics.

On Saturday last, just as the convicts of the Frankfort penitentiary had been marched to dinner, a fire broke out in the hackle-house. The building and contents were destroyed, though the rest of the prison was saved. The building consumed was erected in 1860, is about fifty by two hundred feet, three stories, and built of brick. The total loss cannot yet be accurately ascertained, but is approximately as follows: Captain H. I. Todd, keeper, in hemp, $10,000; R. B. Hamilton, of Lexington, in hemp and bagging, from $6,000 to $8,000; the State of Kentucky, in building and machinery, from $30,000 to $40,000. Four hundred convicts were employed in the manufactory in the building, about half of whom will be idle by the fire. Not a single convict escaped, owing to the watchful vigilance of Captain Todd. The incidental loss in labor will be very serious, for which the State is responsible under the law.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Yellow fever has caused a stampede at Mobile.

The population of Jackson, Florida, is eight thousand.

Memphis has two owls known to be over sixty years old.

Old Missouri settlers predict an early winter in that section.

Emigration to Southwest Missouri is quite brisk just now.

Mississippi is to have no less than forty agricultural fairs during the coming autumn.

A great many horses and mules are being shipped through Nashville to the South.

Fredericksburg, Va., now has 4,023 inhabitants against 5,017 in 1860—a decrease of 994.

Mr. J. R. Darden, of Robertson county, Tennessee, has invented a new churn which winds up like a watch.

S. J. Cumming has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First Congressional District of Alabama.

A Lynchburg (Va.) belle, now in Paris, has given her diamonds, valued at $15,000, for the benefit of the French Sanitary Commission.

A Thomasville (Ga.) girl gives her opinion of the tournament at that place: "I never saw nothin' but ugly men on poor horses."

Jackson county, Arkansas, has voted in favor of subscribing $100,000 to the stock of the Memphis and Kansas railroad, by 199 majority.

Lincoln county, Mississippi, has a total population of 10,077, and Yazoo county 18,000, Smith county 7,026, and Washington county 14,827.

Hon. James White was nominated for Congress from the Fifth Tennessee District by the Democratic Convention which met at Greenville on Saturday last.

Mr. Charles Herrod, a venerable citizen of New Orleans, died on Friday. He was a member of Gen. Jackson's staff, and participated in the defense of New Orleans.

Judge Wingfield, of the Lynchburg (Va.) circuit, has rendered an opinion that the homestead law is inoperative as to judgment liens acquired before its adoption.

The Asheville (N. C.) Pioneer favors the establishment of a new State, to be formed out of Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

The first grand fair of the Cotton States Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association takes place at Augusta, Georgia, commencing October 25, and continuing five days.

Colonel A. T. McIntyre, of Thomas, and Colonel W. W. Paine, of Savannah, have been nominated as Democratic candidates for Congress (long and short terms) in the First Georgia district.

The Colored Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Nashville has fully organized, and the books are now open for subscription to the capital stock of the association. They propose to hold a fair next spring.

Ex-Gov. Wm Smith, of Fauquier county, Va., has been invited, and has accepted the invitation, to deliver an address before the Lynchburg Agricultural Society, at the fair to be held on the 24th of October in Lynchburg.

The Lynchburg Republican says: The farmers in this section generally are engaged in cutting and housing their tobacco crop. The dry season has been rather a benefit to tobacco, and the crop is reported as being very large and of excellent quality.

Colonel William Preston Johnston, of Washington College, a son of General Albert Sidney Johnston, has consented to deliver the annual address at the fair of the Lynchburg (Va.) Agricultural and Mechanical Society on the 25th of October.

The Hausboro (Miss.) Democrat calls attention to the fact that Sea Island cotton, contrary to the general impression, can be grown to advantage on the pine lands. Mr. G. U. Walden raised a stalk seven feet high and bearing near a hundred bolls. This crop looks fine, and was produced with but little attention or manure.

Of the troops sent last summer to North Carolina it has been decided to leave three companies on duty there and order the rest north at once. One company will be stationed at Raleigh, one at Graham and one at Yanceyville. The United States court is taking voluminous testimony in regard to all features of the last disorder, which is printed as fast as given.

The Catholic church which is being built at Greeneville, Tenn., will be dedicated on Sunday, the 16th of October, by Rev. Father Finnegan, of Knoxville. Arrangements will be made to run a special train from Knoxville to Greeneville for the accommodation of those desiring to attend the dedication ceremonies. The fare will be greatly reduced from the regular rates.

The Marshall (Texas) Flag says: The contractors for the extension of the Southern Pacific railroad to Longview, ten miles west of Hallville, are now engaged in laying down the iron. The cars will be running to Longview by the 1st of November. Longview is named in compliment to Mrs. J. S. Long, of Louisville, Ky., one of the largest stockholders in the company.

A good-looking white woman, about thirty years of age, Wednesday morning went to the Danville depot, at Richmond, Va., followed by a negro woman, crying as if her heart would break. When asked what was the matter, she replied: "That woman is about to take my husband from me. If she was a nigger 'oman I could stand it, but to have my husband stolen by a white 'oman is too bad." She pointed out on the train her truant husband, who was as black as negroes are generally made. The woman was said to be a "Yankee school marm."

The present session of Washington College opened under the most flattering auspices. The students all assembled in the chapel, and after the usual service, conducted by Rev. Dr. Pendleton, General Lee made a number of announcements concerning the organization of the classes, and expressed the earnest hope that both professors and students would attend regularly the daily prayers at the chapel. It was, perhaps, the longest speech which the old hero ever made. Every morning since the chapel has been largely attended, and the classes have been steadily proceeding with their reorganization.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "On yesterday morning a white thing called Major Graves was up before the police court for assaulting and inhumanly beating his wife. The physician who waited upon her testified that her upper jaw-bone was fractured, her mouth literally torn open, and that she was otherwise badly battered and bruised. The justice sent the wretch to the hustings court, where he was indicted, tried and sentenced to nine months' service in the chain-gang and mulcted in the sum of $100. He will commence operations in stone-breaking this morning. By the way, we believe he is a stone-mason. This should serve as a warning to some others who have lately been charged with a like offense and only got off because their much better halves would not appear against them."

THE WAR.

Heavy Fighting Reported Around Metz.

The French Make a Desperate Sortie and are Repulsed.

Paris Able to Hold Out for Six Months.

Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Troops in the City.

Disease Making Havoc in the Prussian Army.

The Pope Determined to Remain in Italy.

Trochu's Resignation Reported.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Startling News from Russia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The startling news of the massing of an immense Russian army on the frontiers of Prussia is conveyed this morning in a special dispatch from a London correspondent. It is stated in addition, that the Russian Minister at the Court of Berlin has been instructed to demand of Prussia a full and categorical explanation of her purposes and policy in continuing the war with France. There is great uneasiness, both in Berlin and London. A Cabinet meeting in the latter capital, which was to have been held on Friday, has been called for to-day in consequence of the urgent dispatches from Lord Lyons, British Minister at Tours, who beseeches England to interfere and compel a peace before all Europe is set in flames.

Occupation of Strasbourg.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The French garrison of Strasbourg has been removed to Rastadt as prisoners of war. The Prussians have already occupied the town. The citadel and bridge to Kehl have been restored. At nine o'clock the Mayor and municipal authorities of Strasbourg proceeded to Manheim; at half-past ten the garrison laid down their arms, and at eleven o'clock the Prussians, together with the Baden troops, had occupied all the public places and buildings. The Prussian Generals are to formally enter the city to-day. Three batteries have been established at the Place de Kleber.

The military preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale. There is great activity everywhere.

It is understood that Alsace and Lorraine, upon entering the German Confederation, will be represented by a commission and be exempted for the present from all federal burdens.

Another Sortie From Metz.

The Times has the following special: On Tuesday last, the 17th inst., the French made another sortie from Metz. The forces consisted of cavalry and artillery, and were protected by the guns of Fort Quentin and Baltes. The French advanced to Aisle Lueux, where the Prussians were encountered. Another severe conflict ensued which resulted in the defeat of the French, though they carried off their wounded, dead, and all the Prussian prisoners captured. The village was burned by the shells.

The siege guns lately in position before Strasbourg are being hurried forward to Paris. Some of them have already arrived. The Prussian cavalry has also gone forward from Strasbourg.

Prussian headquarters around Paris are given as follows: King William at Ferrier, Crown Prince of Prussia at Versailles, Crown Prince of Saxony at Grand Tremblay.

Carrier pigeons are now the only messengers between Paris and Tours. Balloons offer too good a mark to the Prussian riflemen.

The railway between Chalons and the German border is being relaid in another direction towards Paris. The work is vigorously pushed.

The Baden troops claim the credit of the capture of Strasbourg.

Destitution in Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 29—Dr. Quest, who has recently made a tour of inspection through Rhenish Prussia, Hanover, Baden and Hesse, makes an earnest appeal to the charity of all Germans for the people of those countries. He says that the towns are crowded with helpless women and children coming in to beg for bread. The fields are untilled and the villages are swept clean of food by the armies. His picture of these regions of victorious Germany is scarcely better than that which is given by others of the vanquished districts of invaded France. Prices of all necessaries of life have gone up three fold.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Ulascon Gazette says Russia loses power because France is no longer a counterpoise to Prussia, who is now able to assault her neighbors with impunity.

[Cable special to Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 29.—I have it from a well-informed quarter that the pressure brought to bear upon the English ministry by men like Sir Henry Bulwer on one hand and deputations from the Radical party on the other, is producing an effect upon the government which is likely to depart from its policy of abstention from active mediation. The working classes favor a determined effort to stop the war. It is curious to see that while the monied-men of the city are against interference, all the military and naval men are loud in their expressions of indignation because no effort is made by England to save France from utter ruin.

Our correspondent, writing from Hamburg the 27th, states that a reserve corps of 80,000 men passed through Frankfort this week to reinforce the Prussian arms in France. A great deal of typhus-fever is prevalent in the German hospitals, and the wounded are being removed from contagion.

Popular appetite for conquest is increasing, but trustworthy accounts from headquarters represent the King and Bismarck both sincerely desirous of peace.

Capture of Clermont.

Clermont has been captured. Three hundred Mobiles and citizens successfully resisted the first attack of the Prussians. After the latter had been repulsed they returned with artillery and reinforcements, and captured the place.

The Prussians have surrounded Soissons. Shot and shell have been engaged since Saturday. The suburbs have been destroyed by fire. A bridge has been thrown over the Aisne at that place.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Three opinions prevail in Germany in regard to the question of the terms of peace. One party agrees with Bismarck, that the war ought not to stop until Alsace and Lorraine, including the fortified city of Metz, are annexed to Germany, whence they were taken. Another party demands that Metz and Strasbourg be dismantled merely, and that France indemnify Germany for the costs of the war. A third party limits the territorial demand to Alsace and a narrow strip of Lorraine in the east, where German is still the prevailing language. The Cologne Gazette favors the latter plan.

The Baden Troops.

OSTEND, Sept. 29.—The troops of Baden, which have been besieging Strasbourg, after leaving a garrison in the city, will be sent to clear upper Alsace of armed peasants and sharpshooters, who are perpetrating great excesses and seriously annoying the rear of the German army.

A special received at Brussels from Berlin states that Alsace and Lorraine are to be treated as German Federal provinces, under the immediate administration of the Federal authorities, and to be represented in the German Parliament by a commission; also that no military service will be required of the inhabitants. It also adds that the publication of these ideas had excited a storm of indignation from the Radicals, which has led to several arrests.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, Oct. 1—A correspondent writes from Berlin the 29th: "The idea is strongly advocated that the surrender of Strasbourg is likely to produce a complete change in the war. It is said Bazaine is now willing to capitulate upon the offer by Prussia to restore the Imperial Government, and order and agree to peace. This meets the support of the Imperialist soldiers and a majority of the Beourgoise and peasants. Well informed persons express the conviction that Napoleon or his son, under the regency of the Empress will be reseated on the throne. Wilhelmshohe is the rendezvous of distinguished guests of the Emperor. The hotels in the vicinity are crowded."

The Emperor seems in perfect health, and makes daily excursions on foot and in carriage, accompanied by several adjutants on horseback. I recently addressed a polite note to his Majesty, requesting the favor of an interview. Considering the peculiar and delicate situation of the Imperial prisoner, I was not surprised at receiving the following reply:

"MONSIEUR: The Emperor received your letter of the 19th, and was much affected at the sentiments of sympathy therein expressed. His Majesty has charged me to convey his thanks, and tell you how much he regrets that circumstances will not permit him to rece[illegible] you." [Signed] DE LIMNISTQUE, "Officer de Ordnance."

French Prisoners in Germany.

The number of French prisoners in Germany is not short of 170,000. Of this num[illegible] 11,020 are within the bounds of Prussia, [illegible] 090 in forts and others in camp. A Cabi[illegible] council has decided that these prisoners [illegible] be employed by persons not connected [illegible] the military department, and their wages [illegible] be fixed by the district authorities; the d[illegible] labor of such prisoners not to exceed 10 hou[illegible] the work to be voluntary. The total num[illegible] of trophies of war and prisoners, exclus[illegible] of those taken at Strasbourg, is one Mars[illegible] 39 Generals, 3,810 officers and 123,900 me[illegible] not including 1,400 wounded at Sedan—15,[illegible] horses, 57 eagles, 126 small standards, [illegible] guns, 12 mitrailleuses, 400 wagons, and an [illegible] calculable number of weapons, munitio[illegible] equipments, forage and commissary stores. The published labels of Prussian cas[illegible] ties show 1,690 officers and 31,[illegible] men kil[illegible] and wounded.

The Paris Siege.

The Prussians now surrounding [illegible] said to have received orders to keep outs[illegible] the range of the French guns. The Fre[illegible] are clamorous to be led on to a sortie.

Preparing for a Grand Attack.

It is thought that the Prussians are prep[illegible] ing for a grand attack on Paris from the no[illegible] at Genneville.

The peasants who fled to Paris on the [illegible] proach of the Prussians from the east, h[illegible] asked permission to return to their hom[illegible] The Prussian General refused on the grou[illegible] that his object was to starve out the city.

The town of Tournon is filled with Germ[illegible] wounded. Most of them participated in [illegible] late unsuccessful attempt to capture C[illegible] enton.

A French General Escapes from Me[illegible]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Gen. Bourbaki has [illegible] caped from Metz. He left the fortress [illegible] city in the garb of a peasant, and in this [illegible] guise got safely through the German lin[illegible] He arrived in England yesterday, and imm[illegible] diately took the train to Hastings on a visit [illegible] the Empress. It is believed that the Gen[illegible] al is bearer of dispatches from Bazaine, [illegible] it is certain he will now, that he is outside the fortress, have those notions dispelled [illegible] to the present existence of the Empire.

England and the War.

[Special to the New York Times.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The result of the Cabi[illegible] Council yesterday, according to the Lond[illegible] Times, is a further postponement of action [illegible] the Ministry in regard to mediation. T[illegible] delay cannot be of long duration. The to[illegible] of the Times itself yesterday shows that [illegible] Government must yield to public sentime[illegible] Another letter from Bulwer this mo[illegible] ing to that paper, on the conclus[illegible] duty of England in this cri[illegible] declares, as historical facts, that if, when [illegible] Emperor told Sir Hamilton Seymour he me[illegible] tated marching his troops into the princip[illegible] ities, England firmly protested, he would [illegible] have taken that step, and if she had p[illegible] tested against Napoleon III. undertaking [illegible] war in the same manner he wouldn't h[illegible] commenced it. Sir Henry therefore dep[illegible] cates the ministerial policy of waiting [illegible] good opportunities, which may never come.

We have now an official contradiction [illegible] the statement that Russia is preparing [illegible] war. The rumor of the purchase of i[illegible] clads from the United States is denied.

The Moniteur, replying to Prussian repo[illegible] about insubordination, and the shooting o[illegible] number of Gardes Mobile, published stor[illegible] of mutinies among the Baden troops at V[illegible] sailles, and the shooting of German soldie[illegible] The reports of French successes in t[illegible] neighborhood are flatly contradicted by Pr[illegible] sian organs.

The latest report—the retaking of V[illegible] sailles by the French—the Prussians cha[illegible] terize as a wholesale invention.

Our correspondent, writing from Rome u[illegible] der date of September 24th, says the form [illegible] plebiscite adopted by the Junta leaves the [illegible] tion of the Italian Government in regard [illegible] the Pope unfettered. All parties are desi[illegible] of seeing the head of the church handsom[illegible] provided for.

An Engagement Before Paris.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Advices from Versaill[illegible] via Rouen zo, contain the following: Spa[illegible] work, which has been going on vigorou[illegible] for the past three or four days in the Cro[illegible] Prince's army, was suddenly interrupt[illegible] at six o'clock this morning by a sha[illegible] attack of the enemy. The French [illegible] force made a sortie from the city in the dir[illegible] tion of Fort D'Ivry and Matreaux. They [illegible] tacked the 6th corps, occupying one of [illegible] hights. At the same time another lar[illegible] force, said to be under command of Gen. D[illegible] crat, advanced from the direction of [illegible] Cloud and attacked the 11th and 5th cor[illegible] The object of the attack was evidently to [illegible] terrupt the work of the investi[illegible] force. The French force enga[illegible] drove the Prussians from their positi[illegible] and occupied them before reinforceme[illegible] could come up. Immediately after the att[illegible] commenced the Prince and staff hasted [illegible] from headquarters at Versailles to the field [illegible] action. The French advanced under [illegible] cover of a heavy fire from their fo[illegible] As they advanced the Si[illegible] corps fell back to the main [illegible] After nearly three hours' hard fighti[illegible] during which the Prussian lines were [illegible] shaken, the French gave way before a he[illegible] fire of artillery, retreating toward th[illegible] forts. As soon as the backw[illegible] movement was commenced by [illegible] French, the fifth German corps took t[illegible] offensive, vigorously following the [illegible] treating French, cutting off their flig[illegible] and capturing many prisoners. [illegible] French behaved better than on [illegible] former occasion, where they have attac[illegible] the Prussians, but were compelled to re[illegible] in disorder. The Prussian loss is roug[illegible] estimated at 400 or 500 men. Over 400 p[illegible] oners were taken. Every day increases [illegible] strength of the Prussian position.

A Balloon from Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 1.—Tissander, the balloon[illegible] has already arrived here from Paris. He p[illegible] lishes in the journals an interesting narrat[illegible] of his balloon trip and the situation of affa[illegible] in Paris at the time he left. He started fr[illegible] that city at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. [illegible] Prussians were to be seen near Paris. C[illegible] plete silence reigned about the ci[illegible] There were no people to be seen [illegible] the roads leading to the ci[illegible] and no boats of any kind on [illegible] river. On nearing Versailles the Prussi[illegible] were observed in great numbers in cam[illegible] Tissander dropped among them a great nu[illegible] ber of proclamations of Government office[illegible] which had been printed in the German la[illegible] guage for that express purpose. The G[illegible] mans opened a sharp fire on the balloon, b[illegible] the range was too long, and no damage w[illegible] done. On arriving over Loudon, [illegible] teen miles southwest of Mantis, t[illegible] balloon began to fall, and Tissander w[illegible] obliged to throw out ballast. Fortunate[illegible] he had several packages of newspapers, whi[illegible] answered the purpose, and he was not oblig[illegible] to throw over his letters, or sacrifice an[illegible] valuable. The balloon then rose rapidly, [illegible] was carried along to a point near Doreau in the department of Eureet Loire, ma[illegible] miles west of the Prussian lines. Tissand[illegible] descended slowly, until he came within ha[illegible] ing distance of a few peasants wh[illegible] he now saw for the first time. The[illegible] assured him that there was no danger of ca[illegible] ture, as no Prussians had yet been in t[illegible] neighborhood. Tissander, therefore, alight[illegible] on reaching an open spot, favorable to [illegible] project. The balloon was properly secur[illegible] and letters, 25,000 in number, were placed [illegible] sacks and taken to the post office of Dreu[illegible] whence they will be forwarded in all dir[illegible] tions, wherever lines and communications [illegible] not interrupted.

A special locomotive was placed at t[illegible] command of Tissander at Dreux, in which [illegible] came forward to Tours, with a large numb[illegible] of dispatches to the government relative [illegible] matters in Paris. He says the city is admi[illegible] bly defended. More than 500,000 soldiers a[illegible] behind the walls. They are all w[illegible] armed and disciplined. The fi[illegible] from forts has been so accur[illegible] that the Prussians have been baffled in th[illegible] attempts to erect batteries. The city is p[illegible] fectly tranquil. Nearly all shops are op[illegible] as usual, and the public squares are occupi[illegible] by the troops, which are drilled and ex[illegible] cised on the boulevards. The fortificatio[illegible] and Camp de Mars, in the western part of t[illegible] city, have been given up to barracks f[illegible] the Garde Mobile. At 10 o'clock in t[illegible] evening all cafes are closed, and consta[illegible] watch is kept throughout the night. T[illegible] forts are supplied with electric lights, whi[illegible] are found to be admirably adapted for guar[illegible] ing against surprises. There is neither b[illegible] ter nor fruit to be had anywhere in the ci[illegible] and fresh meat will be soon scarce. There [illegible] however, no lack of salted provisions and [illegible] flour. The supply is sufficient for [illegible] months.

Report of Trochu's Resignation.

The Tribune correspondent telegraphs [illegible] Sunday from Tours that it is reported Troc[illegible] has resigned and Le Feurt succeeded him.

The Siege of Soissons.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The siege of Soi[illegible] continues. The sorties of the garrison ha[illegible] been repulsed by the Ransbourg, Warter[illegible] burg, and Frankfort landwehr and the 30[illegible] corps. The French have asked a truce f[illegible] the burial of their dead. The losses of t[illegible] Germans have been trifling.

The Prussian Embassy here have receiv[illegible] no official information of the shooting of t[illegible] Duke of Nassau.

Bismarck formally denies that any dispo[illegible] tion exists on the part of Prussia to ma[illegible] France a third-rate power.

The occupation of Strasbourg by the Ge[illegible] mans was solemnized on the 23d by religio[illegible] services in the Church of St. Thomas.

The Germans took 170 guns, valued at t[illegible] millions of francs, property in bank estimate[illegible] at eight hundred thousand francs, and an i[illegible] mense quantity of munitions and clothing.

The Pope and Plebiscite.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—It is reported that t[illegible] Pope has ordered his adherents to absta[illegible] from voting on the plebiscitum.

Queen Augusta's Birth-Day.

[By Cable to the Tribune.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Tribune's corre[illegible] pondent telegraphs from Berlin, under da[illegible] of the 30th, that on the Queen's birth-day [illegible] grand serenade was given her Majesty by [illegible] hundred singers and musicians, an immen[illegible] crowd attending, and there was great ch[illegible]

Paris is quiet.

Fighting Near Metz.

On Wednesday there was heavy fighting [illegible] Metz, near Calomburg, Ars and Lagnenn[illegible]

German Unity.

Negotiations have been concluded with B[illegible] varia and Wurtemburg. The legation cou[illegible] sellor, Bucher, was summoned to headqua[illegible] ters yesterday to draw the compact in prop[illegible] form. The terms are agreed on for the [illegible] ture German Union.

Before Metz.

A correspondent before Metz, Saturd[illegible] evening, October 1, telegraphs: Last nig[illegible] large masses of cavalry of the Seventh co[illegible]

were thrown northward from Courielles, to reinforce the First corps at St. Barbe and Antilly. The artillery of the First corps advanced from St. Barbe to Noisswille, and met the enemy's offensive northeastward movement, as Bazaine withdrew to-day.

The cavalry will be up in the northeast and west of Thionville to sweep the villages hitherto unscathed and clear them of provisions in reprisal for the recent seizure of German supply trains. The general sense of the people in the northeastern departments is unfavorable to the guerrilla warfare advised by the Tours Government.

No levy en masse will take place in the rear of the German armies.

The Mayor of Haycuges has liberated the German prisoners brought in by peasants.

The inhabitants of Pont-a-Mousson have been fined 200,000 francs for attempting the assassination in the streets of a lieutenant and corporal.

The greatest need prevails in Metz for salt.

Disease Among the Prussians.

Cholera is raging among the German troops at Chalons, and a malignant typhoid at Rheims.

A Heavy Sortie at Metz.

Only 5,000 Belsche made a heavy sortie yesterday evening and then this morning, but both were repulsed.

The railway around Metz, from Remilly to Pont-a-Mousson, is completed. Trains are slow and unfrequent.

From Paris of the 24th.

A letter from the Tribune correspondent, dated Paris, October 24th, says: "The Guard is unanimous against peace. The party which was ready to accept the dismantling of Metz and Strasbourg refuse to support the war."

The National Guards man the ramparts. The Mobiles are posted at Angelos and the bastions, and the reserves of Mobiles and National Guards occupy the town. The reserves are always under arms outside of the gates, between the forts and ramparts. The troops and artillery are massed. The forts are well garrisoned. The inventors of Orsini bombs employ several men in constructing these infernal machines.

It is admitted that a great portion of the city can be reached by the enemy's fire without taking the forts.

Minister Washburne said yesterday he would probably not leave the city.

The diplomatic corps met to arrange for a joint action. Washburne called on the Government to express his sympathy. Regardless of red tape, he went to the Hotel de Ville instead of the foreign office, shook hands all round, and withdrew.

Bonds are divided into three sorts, paying respectively one two and three per cent. interest.

Spies are arrested every hour.

The Government endeavors to prevent a collision between the moderates and ultras, but yields to the latter. Five Englishmen attempted, yesterday, to get out with passports. They were arrested within the French lines and sent back.

It was found that the military condition outside was discouraging and the Mobiles were laying about the woods.

A Nasty Business.

Some of the papers discovered in the Tuilleries are published. Among them a letter from Jecker to Coisti, in which he says that Morney has promised to get the American Government to pay his claims on condition of receiving 30 per cent. of the profits.

A letter signed at Persigny complains that an employe in Cabinet Noir is in want, and ought to be given money to prevent his letting out secrets.

A letter from the Queen of Holland tells Napoleon that if he does not interfere in Germany his dynasty will suffer.

A note from the Emperor, without date, says if France boldly places itself on a terrace of the nationalities, it is necessary to prove that the Belgian nationality does not exist; that if the Cabinet of Berlin seems ready to enter into negotiations, it would be well to keep the negotiation a secret act, which would satisfy both parties. This act would prove the best advantage of compromising Prussia, and of being for her a pledge of the sincerity of the Emperor. The note goes on to say it was necessary to dispute the apprehensions of the Prussians. An act is wanted, it continues, which would consist of a regulation of the ulterior fate of Belgium in concert with Russia, which would prove at Berlin that the Emperor desires an extension which is necessary to France since the events which have taken place in Germany. It is at least a relation certainly that the Prussian Government would not object to our aggrandizement toward the north.

The Germans Before Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Germans before Paris are probably receiving their siege trains to-day. The heavy guns used at Toul do not form any part of them; they have been sent in another direction. The restoration of bridges and tunnels on the German lines of communication is nearly complete. The royal headquarters will soon be moved to a point nearer the city walls. The King of Prussia has sent fifty thousand thalers to the relief of the inhabitants of Strasbourg.

The Duke of Nassau Killed.

The Cho du Nord of Lille reports that the Duke of Nassau was shot and killed by the French while passing through the country in a carriage.

Before the Bombardment.

The diplomatic corps has resolved to make the attempt to communicate with Count Bismarck, to ask for twenty-four hours notice before the bombardment commences, and obtain permission to leave the city.

A house near Minister Washburne's residence, although flying the American flag, was gutted to-day because not occupied.

Russia's Neutrality.

The Tribune's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs on the 26th that to quiet rumors the goverement announces, semi-officially, that it will persist in its position of neutrality, and that a Turkish war would have no connection with the present conflict. Ignatoff, the Russian Minister to Constantinople, has arrived here.

There is a constant movement of troops. Regiments and cannons are daily passing through the city. The newspapers are unanimous in urging the settlement of the Eastern question and the abrogation of the treaty of Paris. Diplomatists say Gortshakoff is resolved to speedily upset it. This solution has probably been arrived at between Gortshakoff and Bismarck.

The Duke of Nassau's Death.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Oct 2.—Your special at Ostend telegraphs the report of a victory at Versailles on the 27th, purporting to be signed by Gambetti, which is entirely discredited.

The Duke of Nassau was killed on the 24th ult., while riding with the King of Prussia and staff from Rheims to Chalons for the purpose of conferring with Prince Frederick Charles. In the thickest part of the woods there suddenly rang out a double volley of musketry from an ambuscade of Franc-Tireurs. The third carriage, containing the Duke and staff, was riddled with bullets. One of the Aids de Camp was instantly killed, another mortally wounded, and the Duke also. The fifth carriage, containing the King, was struck by several balls. No one hit. The woods were scoured by cavalry without any result. The Duke died Sunday.

First Engagement of New Guards.

We have news that the National Guards of the army of Rouen had their first brush with the enemy yesterday near Bouncerres, about forty miles from Paris in the forest of Rostney. The National Guard behaved very gallantly, and for two hours had the advantage, driving the Germans back through Nantes, where many were killed in a desperate conflict on the bridge over the Seine and nearly to Mezy, where reinforcements of artillery and cavalry came up to the Germans from Menheim, and these in their turn regaining the offensive, drove the French back in considerable disorder with heavy loss. At latest advices the Germans were reoccupying Mantes, the bridge over the Seise, the Magny and the Fauburg of Limay. Communication is re-opened, however, by Armisus with Rouen.

Gen. Beauregard.

From Tours comes a similar rumor that the command of the army of Loire has been offered to Gen. Beruaegard.

An Engagement in Progress.

TOURS, October 2.—An engagement is now going on near St Germain on the road to Beauvais. It was reported at Everaux, yesterday, that 4,000 Prussians had occupied Mantes. The besiegers have hitherto kept themselves carefully beyond range of the guns on the walls of the capital, and the defenders are restless in their inactivity.

The commander of Fort Issy has declared that he will not surrender on any terms.

The Force at Paris.

The National Guard now in active service in Paris numbers 375,000 men. This immense force rapidly consumes the supplies of food on hand.

In the fight on the 23d eight thousand Prussians were engaged.

Probable Engagement at Metz.

A dispatch from Toul says that for three days cannonading has been heard in the direction of Pont-a-Mousson. It was reported that General Bourbaki had made a successful sortie from Metz, and the Prussian loss in killed is very heavy. It is understood that the National Guard of Metz will undertake to defend the place if Bazaine succeeds in cutting his way out.

Ominous Coffins.

Lead coffins covered with rich trappings, escorted by a large number of Mecklenburg troops, passed through Toul on the 29th, and on the next day two similar coffins were escorted through the town.

Proclamation.

TOURS, Oct. 2.—The government issued a proclamation to-day, in which, referring to the change in the day appointed for elections to the Constituent Assembly, they explain that an earlier date than October 16 was decided upon, with a view of furthering negotiations for an armistice. The government trusts the courage of the defenders of Paris, aided by events outside, may bring deliverance before that time, but should the situation remain unchanged, the assembly will inspire the army and nation with fresh hope. The government is informed through dispatches from Prefects of Departments and other officials that the circular of Jules Favre produces as good an effect in France as abroad.

An Ovation to Ulrich.

TOURS, Oct. 2—Gen. Ulrich arrived here last night, and was met at the gates by the Ministers and crowds of people and escorted to a rich Episcopal palace, where he is installed as a public guest. He was repeatedly cheered by the people, and, on reaching the palace, made a brief speech, returning thanks to the Ministers and people for the warmth of the reception. This was received with loud and prolonged cheers, and Minister Cremieux replied to the General with eloquent words of praise for his courageous defense of Strasbourg. General Ulrich will receive a grand ovation to-morrow.

Government of the French Districts.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—A royal decree has been issued, ordering those districts occupied by the armies of Germany, and not included in the jurisdiction of the Governments of Alsace and Lorraine, to submit to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerien as Governor.

Reinforcements for the Prussian Army in France.

[Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, October 1, 2 p. m.—Eighty thousand Landwehr reserves from the North Baltic sea coast are being pushed through here for France for operations against Belfont and Lyons.

The Strasbourg Captures.

Five hundred of the officers captured at Strasbourg were paroled not to serve during the war. One hundred preferred captivity. The total number of guns already captured by the Germans is 1,072. One million francs belonging to the Government were found in the bank at Strasbourg, and eight millions which is alleged to be private property.

ROME, Oct. 2.—The Marquis of Bonneville, late French Minister to the Papal court, has left Rome on his return to France.

The Pope declines to quit Rome, and will for the present remain at Castle St. Angelo with an Italian guard. His health is excellent.

Gen. Masie commands the national forces in Rome, and civil affairs are administered by a commission of eighteen members, over which Signor Gaeleni presides. Political exiles are pouring into the city from all quarters. The inhabitants of the Leonine city will participate in the plebiscitum.

It is certain that Baron Arnim, the Prussian Embassador, will not be recalled.

French Victory Reported.

The World's special from London says: Your special correspondent at Boulogne telegraphs that exciting news has been received from Rouen of the crowning defeat of the Germans and the capture of fifty cannon and mitrailleurs. The road to Orleans and Tours is reopened and clear of the enemy.

Reports from Paris are that the general state of feeling is excellent, perfect order prevailing and the morale of the people and troops much improved by the succession of victories of Trochu and the army of defense.

The French were heavily reinforced Monday by General Trochu, and advanced upon the German position at Montmedy and Versailles. Early Tuesday morning at Viroflry and Velisy, the Germans contesting the French advance with desperate energy, until they were assisted by French columns advancing from beneath the guns of Mt. Valerian, at St. Cloud, through the Bois de Peusses Reseres and Voinerreson, where a number of regiments of Baden troops mutinied on the battle-field and refused to go under fire. Nearly a hundred of these troops were shot by order of the German commander, but the rest still held back, and many of them, throwing down their arms, dispersed through the forests. The Crown Prince was finally compelled to retreat upon Bougivat, abandoning Versailles to the victorious French. The German columns which attempted the passage of the Seine at Bougivat was kept under a terrible fire from Mt. Valerien, which converted their retreat into a route, and they were driven in confusion beyond St. Germain. Night alone stopped the pursuit. The Germans lost five thousand prisoners, among whom are many officers of the staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Reported French Success.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Your special at Boutaque sends details of the recent actions about Paris. He says:

"On the 23d, General Manduitz's forces stormed and captured the heights known as La Roche Chatillon, three miles southeast of Paris, dislodging the Germans from the woods, which surround the hill, and establishing batteries, which they still hold, as they do Clamart, Bagne, and where they have demolished the works thrown up by the Germans.

"The next day Manduitz made an attack on the German position at La Brie-sur-Marne, nine miles east of Paris. The Germans had fortified themselves here upon the slopes commanding the river and the Chateau de Lange. They defended the place with desperation, but after three assaults, in which many lives were lost, the French stormed all their intrenchments, set fire to the chateau, and compelled the surrender of the whole German force. The occupation of La Brie-sur-Marne, and of Chattillon, has compelled the Germans to evacuate Fontainbleau, and cuts direct communication between the Crown Prince of Prussia, at Versailles, and the King at Ferrieres.

"On Sunday, the 25th, the communications between Meaux and the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony, at Grand Trembly, were broken by an attack of the forces of General Bellewere. A column moving out before daybreak from beneath the guns of the fort of Aubervilliers, attacked the Prussians established and entrenched at Le Bourget and the Chateau de Loage. A severe engagement followed, the Germans fighting with great determination to protect the large supplies of forage they had amassed for their cavalry. They were driven, however, successively from all positions, and the whole of their forage committed to the flames. They retreated, part upon Bois l'Acodie and Trembly, and the main body, hotly pursued by the French, upon Damartin. The losses on both sides were heavy.

At the battle of Pierrefitte, on the 26th, the defeat of the Germans was complete, after a sharply contested action, lasting nearly all day. The French stormed the Prussian lines and established on the slopes around Villa; a hand to hand fight followed, in which the Germans were worsted and routed, with the loss of their battery of steel cannon, two regimental standards and many prisoners, including a number of officers.

By these successes the circle of the German investment has been shattered at two points, and repelled a distance varying from three to six miles. The French troops which occupy the positions taken during the operations have been strongly supported by General Trochu. General Ripley and several other American officers are employed in organizing fortifications at several points of the French circle of defense.

Russian Military Movements.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The excitement about the attitude of Russia is intensified by further details of military preparations in the Baltic Provinces and on the Polish frontier, and by the report that the Hungarian Government, fearing the consequence of a Russian demonstration against Austria, insists upon the co-operation, or at least indirect neutrality, of Austria, in the event of hostilities between Russia and Germany.

At the same time the Tavblatt and other liberal journals of Vienna denounce any attempt of the Austrian Government to draw near to Prussia. It is also stated that Russia, which has been supposed to be threatening Turkey, has really offered to guarantee the Sublime Porte against an attempt of the Khedive to take advantage of the existing European difficulty to establish the independence of Egypt.

New troubles excited against the Prussian Prince of Roumania, Charles, by the Italian emissaries under the protection of Russia, are also reported from Turnseverin and Orsova, on the Danube.

There is no abatement in the military preparations of Russia. At the arsenal at Kier five hundred percussion muskets are daily turned into breech-loaders.

French Insubordination.

A telegram just received from Tours contains the following news: There is considerable insubordination in the French army. The officers are apparently unable to prevent disorder and violence among the raw and undisciplined soldiers. Severe examples have been made.

Prussian Losses.

The French say the Prussian losses since the war begun, and particularly at the investment of Paris, have been so immense that the German authorities have taken every care to conceal the facts from the newspapers.

Later advices from Paris announce that the construction of barricades is vigorously pushed, under the supervision of Henrie Rochefort and Gustave Fleurens.

French Preparations.

The Mobiles have been armed with a new and dreadfully destructive engine. The invention has just been made, and it is kept a profound secret. Greater results are expected from this weapon than from the famous mitrailleuse.

At Tours the firemen are being enrolled.

Large numbers of breech-loaders have been distributed to such of the Gardes Nationale as had inferior arms.

England at Last Makes a Move.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 30.—It has been determined by the Cabinet to make a strong and last appeal to Prussia to consent to peace in consideration of the destruction of the fortresses of Alsace and Loraine, without dismembering France. It is rumored that the position of England is taken in apprehension of warlike movements in Russia, which occasion a disinclination to see the power of France too much broken.

The Situation Becoming Complicated.

[Times Special.]

LONDON, Sept. 30.—There is a great deal of reactionary tendencies, in Prussia, among the German Liberals. They say that should King William proclaim himself Emperor of Germany, there will be a Republic in the fatherland before five years. This is the universal conviction throughout Germany. It has been announced in Berlin that there has not been and probably will be no negotiations for the entry of the South German States into the North Confederation, for the extension of the North German Constitution to the South German States would have no other issue but imperial absorption.

The state of affairs at Lyons continues to cause great uneasiness. Cluseret deserves to be shot. The Red Republicans are in the pay of Bismarck. The London Imperial organ La Situation is the property of, or supported by Rorber.

The State of Affairs at Metz.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Our Berlin correspondent writes under date of the 28th: While writing the streets are enlivened with flags waving on the houses caused by the capitulation of Strasbourg, which was regarded as another step toward the termination of the hopeless strife of France against manifest destiny. We would not be surprised to hear of the early surrender of Metz, though Bazaine is reported to have thirty-three cavalry regiments and sixty-two field batteries, comprising in all thirty thousand horses. It is reported that the unsuccessful sorties have had a depressing effect on the spirit of the garrison.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—A great number of private documents, belonging to the Emperor, which were recently seized at the Tuileries, by officers of the new government, have just been made public here in the columns of the official journal. Many noted persons, under the old regime, are implicated in scandals. The Provisional Government at Paris have already dismissed Devienne, he having been shown to be mixed up in the scandalous transactions of the Emperor and Marguerite Bellanger. Jecker's correspondence in relation to Mexico was unearthed, implicating Duc De Morney and others high in the Emperor's confidence. Besides these were found letters from Persigny to Napoleon proving the existence of a black tribunal, and another from the Queen of Holland written directly after the battle of Sadowa, warning the Emperor against the very events now occurring. Altogether, the disclosures thus far made in regard to the private life of Napoleon have substantiated all the charges the opposition ever made, and it is thought the next lot soon to be published will be more scandalous.

General Beauregard with the French.

TOURS, September 30.—The report is reiterated that General Beauregard is in the French service. It is stated that he first accepted a colonel's commission, but has since been appointed general, and is at present organizing troops in the south of France. It is reported that the foreign ambassadors met to-day. In consequence of the receipt of important news from Paris, the Government are considering the question of ordering the election for a constituent assembly in October. It is understood that a majority of the Ministers favor the plan.

Organization of the French.

TOURS, Sept. 30.—The government here will issue a decree to-morrow which devolves on the prefects of departments the duty of organizing the mobilized national guards, which are to be composed of all volunteers and all men between the ages of twenty-one and forty. Those between twenty-one and thirty-five years, who are subject to military regulation, are to remain in the mobilized guards until the Minister of War calls for them. The decree is, in fact, en masse. The prefects are authorized to take the arms of the national home guard and transfer them to the Mobilized Guard, and also to make a demand for private arms wherever found. One article places the companies of Francs Tireurs at the disposal of the Minister of War, and subjects them to military discipline in common with the Mobilized Guards. A special article exempts telegraphic employes from military service.

LEXINGTON FAIR.

Brilliant Assemblage of Blue Grass Beauty—The City Alive With Visitors—Agricultural Implements and Fine Horses.

THE PREMIUMS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, Sept. 2?.

Much to the gratification of the ladies the day opened bright and bracing, and before 10 o'clock the steady line of vehicles on the different pikes came rolling in until the amphitheater was one brilliant assemblage of the fair sex of the Bluegrass region. The best blooded stock of Kentucky were out in full force, and the lovers of the noble steed say such a show was never before witnessed in this country. The city seems alive with visitors, and reminds one of the fair week in the olden times. The Chapman Sisters, assisted by Mr. C. B. Bishop, are playing at the Opera House and drawing large crowds, while the elegant hops at the Phenix are well attended; Bourbon, Clarke, Jessamine, Scott, Madison, and Woodford are all represented, and the grand display of satins, silks, laces and diamonds is enough to send a poor young man anticipating matrimony to the lunatic asylum. But enough of this; now for some of the premiums awarded:

The famous Buckeye combined reaper and mower took the premium over the Excelsior and World. E. Bell & Co. also carried off the premium on the best mower. The Louisville Agricultural Works took the premium for best cider press (Payne & D. Long, agents, Lexington, Ky).

In the ring for breeding cattle Fayette held her ground, hotly pushed by Bourbon and Clarke. The following are the premiums:

Best bull, 4 years old and upward, 1 entry—B. Vanmeter.
Best bull, 3 years old and upward, 2 entries—Dr. W. Miller.
Best bull, 2 years old and under 3, 7 entries—Samuel Patterson.
Best bull, 1 year old and under 2, 5 entries—Thos. Sudduth.
Best bull, 1 year old, 5 entries—W. Warfield.
Best cow, 4 years old and upward, 2 entries—W. Warfield.
Best cow, 2 years old, 6 entries—W. Warfield.
Best cow, 1 year old and under 2, 4 entries—W. Warfield.
Best cow, 1 year old, 5 entries—W. H. Richardson.

OPEN RING FOR ALL AGES.

Best bull, 2 years old and upward, 10 entries—Samuel Patterson.
Best bull 2 years old, 7 entries—Thos. Sudduth.
Best cow, 2 years old and upward, 8 entries—Wm. Warfield.
Best cow, 2 years old, 5 entries—Wm. Warfield.
Best bull and five of his calves—Wm. Warfield.
Best cow and two of her calves—Wm. Warfield.

EXTRA SWEEPSTAKES.

Best display of cattle, not less than six in number, any age, owned by one person, W. Warfield.

HERD.

Best bull and three or more cows, two years old, W. Warfield.
Best bull and three or more heifers under two years old, W. Warfield.

FAT CATTLE.

Best fat bullock three years old and under four, E. Allen.
Best yoke of oxen three years old and upward, J. P. Shelby.
Best steer from one to four years old, E. Allen.

SHEEP.

Best buck two years old—long wool—A. McConathy.
Best buck two years old—middle wool—J. G. Kinnaird.
Best buck two years old—fine wool—J. J. Taylor.

SECOND DAY.

BLOOD HORSES.

Best stallion, 4 years old and upward, J. A. Grinstead, $25.
Best stallion, 1 year old and under 2, H. P. McGrath, $10.
Best stallion, under 1 year old, H. P. McGrath, $10.
Best mare, 4 years old and upward, H. P. McGrath, $25.
Best mare 3 years old and under 4, G. Cunningham, $20.
Best mare, 2 years old and under 3, S. J. Salyers, $15.
Best mare, 1 year old and under 2, H. P. McGrath, $10.
Best mare, under 1 year old, H. P. McGrath, $10.
Judges—Warren Viley, Woodford; Wm. Cook, Mercer; D. Swigert, Woodford; Preston West, Scott; J. M. Clay, Fayette; and C. B. Thomas, Lexington.

COMMITTEE ON PEDIGREES.

James A. Grinstead, Zeb Ward and Frank Bissicks, Lexington.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR BLOOD HORSES.

Best stallion, any age, J. A. Grinstead, $50.
Best mare, any age, H. P. McGrath, $50.
Judges—Nelson Dudley, Woodford; B. G. Bruce, New York City; P. Swigert, Franklin; A. K. Richards, Scott; R. P. Todhunter and H. P. McGrath, Fayette.

PHOENIX HOTEL PREMIUM—OPEN RING FOR MODEL HORSES.

The gift of Gen. J. F. Robinson, jr.
Finest and best model mare or gelding, of any age, Dudley Ball, $50.
Judges—George H. Burch, Scott; James Calloway, Eminence; Edward Taylor, Bourbon; John Allen and F. K. Hunt, Lexington.

MATCHED HORSES.

Best pair of coach horses, Jno. Hughes, $25.
Best pair of horses, regardless of color, J. W. Gist, $25.
Best pair of mares, Stanhope & Bowman, $25.
Best pair of buggy horses, J. T. Hughes, $25.
Judges—James Blackburn, Woodford; Henry Boilly, Scott; B. F. Vanmeter, Clark; Wm. Osborn, Bourbon; Wm. Stimpson, Jessamine; Jas. A. Farra and Robert Prewitt, Fayette.

BUGGY HORSES.

Best and finest buggy horse, W. H. Darnaby, $25.
Best and finest buggy-mare, Stanhope & Bowman, $25.
Judges—Lewis Gay, Clark; H. W. Graves, Woodford; Z. Hayden, Jessamine; Dr. James Adams, Scott; Thos. J. Montague and David James, Fayette.

OPEN MATCHED RING.

Best and finest buggy team, any age, color or sex—Stanhope & Bowman, $25.
Judges—James P. Gay, Clark; Charles Howerton, Bourbon; Alexander Thomas, Scott; Dudley Ball, Woodford; Wm. Gaines, Fayette; B. G. Thomas, Lexington.

COMBINED HARNESS AND SADDLE HORSES.

Best combined harness and saddle mare or gelding, any age—P. C. Kidd, $25.
Judges—E. G. Bedford, Bourbon; Henry Graddy, Woodford; Jas. S. Offutt, Scott; David A. Gay, Clark; R. J. Breckinridge, Jr., Lincoln; F. K. Hunt and J. B. Wilgus, Lexington.
H. W. Reed and Son's premium, $50 set of harness.
Best harness mare or gelding, any age—Wm. C. Goodloe, $50.
Judges to be selected on the ground.

MULES.

Best mare mule, three years old and upward—F. Barber, $20.
Best horse mule, three years old and upward—A. Wood, $20.
Best mare mule two years old and under three—P. Gentry, $20.
Best horse mule, two years old and under three—T. Quisenbury, $20.
Best mare mule, one year old and under two—A. Thomas, $10.
Best horse mule, one year old and under two—G. W. Evans, $10.
Best mare mule colt—J. H. Cooper, $10.
Best horse mule colt—J. M. Dowling, $10.
Best pair of mare mules, broke—P. Gentry, $20.
Best pair of horse mules, broke—C. F. Estill, $20.
Judges—Col. R. P. Snell, Scott; Joseph Patterson, Scott; Smith Gentry, Boyle; Judge Lusk, Garrard; H. Roseberry, Bourbon; Wm. Woods, Jessamine; and Clifton Estill, Fayette.

THIRD DAY.

SADDLE HORSES.

Best Stallion, 4 years old and upward, P. Dolan, $25.
Best Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, W. W. Searcey, $20.
Best Stallion, 2 years old and under 3, M. Nichols, $15.
Best Stallion, 1 year old and under 2, E. N. Offutt, $10.
Best Stallion, under 1 year old, E. N. Offut, $10.
Best Mare, 4 years old and upward, C. Price, $25.
Best Mare, 3 years old and under 4, R. W. Macey, $20.
Best Mare, 2 years old and under 3, T. F. Jones, $15.
Best Mare, 1 year old and under 2, Ising Clay, $10.
Best Mare, under 1 year old, W. S. Grimes, $10.
Judges—Wm. C. Vanmeter, Clark; Volney Hildreth, Bourbon; John Nutter, Woodford; B. M. Osborn, Scott; Lewis T. Hemphill, Jassamine; John Burgess, Fayette.

GELDINGS FOR SADDLE.

Best gelding, four years old and upward, G. W. Gist, $25.
Best gelding, three years old and under four, C. F. Tracy, $20.
Best gelding, two years old and under three, A. Wendover, $15.
Best mare, Ward & Cunningham, $25.
Judges—David Nutter, Scott; C. F. Estill, Madison; M. B. Gratz, Woodford; Dr. L. P. Tarlton and Dr. W. L. Atkins, Fayette.

OPEN RING FOR COLTS.

Best colt under one year old for saddle, regardless of sex, W. H. Richardson, $15.
Judges—L. L. Herndon, Scott; Wm. Hunt, Clark; Matthew Kenny, Bourbon; James Snell, Harrison; George A. Sprake, Fayette.

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL PREMIUM—OPEN RING FOR SADDLE MARES AND GELDINGS.

Given by Col. J. J. Miller.
Finest saddle mare or gelding, of any age, J. F. Jones, $25.
Judges.—Robert S. Taylor, Clark; Dr. Caswell Graves, Scott; John Duncan, Madison; Dudley Ball, Woodford; Wm. W. Goddard, Mercer; Wm. H. Gentry, and F. K. Hunt, Fayette.

GELDINGS FOR HARNESS.

Best gelding, 4 years old and upward, G. W. Gist, $25.
Best gelding, 3 years old and under 4, — Muir, $20.
Best gelding, 2 years old and under 3, Vanmeter, $15.
Best rockaway gelding or mare, J. Hughes, $20.
Judges.—J. S. Sinclair, Scott; James Gay Woodford; John Wilmore, Jessamine; Sidney Clay, Bourbon; Dr. Thomas Robinson, Clark; A. A. F. Estin, jr., and Rufus Lisle, Fayette.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR SADDLE HORSES.

Best stallion, any age, for saddle, G. W. Gist, $50.
Best mare, any age, for saddle, $50.
Judges.—Thomas H. Payne, Scott; C. O. Harris, Madison; John Kenney, Boyle; James Chorn, Clark; O. P. Beard, Lexington.

CAN THIS THING BE?

An Extraordinary Call for Federal Intervention in Kentucky Affairs.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman of Saturday.]

The Radicals have found comfort in another outrage against unoffending negroes in this county, deemed of sufficient consequence to telegraph abroad to cheer the drooping spirits of the faithful, lest they might be left entirely without some such comfort. It seems that a party of men visited a negro settlement near Harvie's mill, in the lower edge of this county, on Tuesday night, as they alleged, in search of a colored man named Warren Clarke, who had gone there from Shelby county. They entered several houses, took away several guns, and in one instance struck one of the owners, who resisted, several blows. Sheriff Robinson, upon being informed of the fact, went down to the locality and spent the day Thursday in making an investigation. Some of the negroes claim to have recognized some of the parties, though it is believed that most, if not all, of them came from Shelby county. The citizens in the locality condemn and denounce the act, and we hope the perpetrators will be brought to justice. The negroes declined to disclose the names of the suspected, BUT IF THERE IS ANY VIRTUE IN THE UNITED STATES COURT TO REACH SUCH A CASE, WE HOPE IT WILL BE APPLIED. IF THE STATE LAWS OPERATE AS A PROTECTION TO SUCH OUTLAWS AS PROWL AROUND THE HOUSES OF NEGROES TO MALTREAT THEM, IT WOULD BE A BLESSING TO THE COMMUNITY TO HAVE THEM CORRECTED AND PUNISHED BY THE UNITED STATES COURT.

☞ A young rural lawyer in Illinois is going to take the stump during the fall campaign, and proposes to "grasp a ray of light from the great orb of day, spin it into threads of gold, and with them weave a shroud in which to wrap the whirlwind which dies upon the bosom of our Western prairies."

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1870.

Nothing of special interest transpired in financial circles to-day, though an ample supply of money is in circulation. Banks are still offering at 9@12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Continues in active demand, and the available means fall by far short of the inquiry. The buying rates are 1-10 premium, and sell at ⅛c.

GOLD—Transactions in gold were resumed to-day at the regular board in New York, but nothing of special interest transpired in the market. The opening quotation in New York to-day was 113⅝, and advanced and closed at 114.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	113	114
Silver halves and quarters	108	
Silver dimes	106	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have experienced no special change to-day, though an advance is noticeable.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 156 Main street, quote as follows:

Five-twenties, 1862	113 @114
Five-twenties, 1863	111⅞@112⅛
Five-twenties, 1864	110⅞@111⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	110⅞@111⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	109⅞@110⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	109⅞@110⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	109⅞@110⅛
Ten-forties	105⅞@106⅛
Cy 6's	110 @111

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114	113⅞	114	⅛	..
" '62	112⅛	112⅛	112⅜	¼	..
" '64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅜	¼	..
" '65	111⅛	111⅛	111⅜	¼	..
New issue	110⅛	110⅛	110⅜	¼	..
" '67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅜	¼	..
Coupons '68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅜	¼	..
10-40 coupons	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜	¼	..
Cy 6s	111⅛	111	111	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There were a few buyers in the market to-day, and Louisville and Frankfort railroad stocks command higher prices. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, report as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	134	@135
National Bank, second	97	@98
National Bank, Planters'	95	@96
National Bank, third	100	@102
Bank of Kentucky	96	@97
Bank of Louisville	89½	@90
Merchants Bank	112	@113
Commercial Bank	75½	@76½
Northern Bank	120	@122
Citizens' Bank	110	@114
People's Bank	96½	@97
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	88½	@89
Falls City Tobacco bank	95	@96
Masonic bank	102	@103
Security bank	111	@112
Louisville Insurance Company bank	..	..
Farmers' bank	96	@97
Western Insurance Company bank	129	@130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	@101
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	109	@110½
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	78½	@79½
L. & F. R. R. (common)	41	@42
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	..	..
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	78½	@79½

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	74	@77
City for bounty, 6 per c	76	@78
City for school purposes, 6 per c	76	@78
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	80	@81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	75	@76½
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 pr c	77	@79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76	@77
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81	@82
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	79	@80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	76	@77
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	79	@80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98	@99
" second issue, 6 per c	86½	@87½
" third issue, 6 per c	79	@81
" fourth issue, 6 per c	77½	@78½
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	@100
" new 5 per c	88	@90
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	96	@98
" new, 7 pr c	78	@79
" last issue	75	@..
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	84½	@85½
L., C. & L. R. R., 8 per cent	..	@85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c, due '77	93	@94*
" (L. B. br.) 7 per c, due '90	89	@90*
" (M. br.) 7 per c, due '75	94	@96
" con'd mort., 7 per c	..	@90*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	87	@88*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	90	@91
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	80*	
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c	..	90*
Madison County bonds	80	@81*
E. & P. R. R., first mortgage, 8 per cent	..	85½

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOUTHERN STAPLES TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.—It will ever be a matter of surprise that the North, with its insatiate greed of money, was willing, through its representatives in Congress, to hedge up the way of the recuperation of Southern decayed industries. The fact, however, simply demonstrates that hate with the Yankee in this instance was a stronger passion than the love of the almighty dollar. The New York Commercial List says that out of a crop of 3,114,592 bales of cotton last year, 2,173,550 bales were exported, thus contributing at least $250,000,000 in gold to the realized wealth of the country. If to this sum we add the value of other surplus exportable products of the South, including its tobacco, rice, sugar, and naval stores, lumber, &c., we shall probably find that the industry of that section has realized an amount, in hard cash, nearly sufficient to redeem all the outstanding demand notes of the Government. In the restoration of the productive industries of the South one great step has been taken toward placing the finances and commerce of the country upon a sound basis; for the markets of the world, which have been almost closed to American enterprise and industry during the past decade, are not only reopening, but in the past adding to the gold resources of the country, specie payments need not much longer be delayed. Indeed, a large surplus of the fruits of the soil for exportation is the only really short road to such a desirable consummation that has yet been discovered.

Among the cheering indications of the business future, too, the most encouraging is derived from the fact that our commercial relations with the South are rapidly assuming their normal base, and that a large and important section of the country, which for some years past has been hardly self-sustaining, is again contributing its share of the national wealth, as well as consuming its share of the produce of other sections. The business men of the North have much to hope for and much to gain from this revival of Southern prosperity. One great cause of the decline of our shipping interest was the failure of the Southern cotton crop, and the loss of a foreign market for our home manufactured products. In fact, the great exportable staples of the South were the "main stay" of the shipping interest before the war, as we doubt not they will be again. In nearly all the discussions about our decayed merchant marine, the fact is apt to be ignored that increased commerce is the first consideration and more ships the second. It would signify little, so far as the volume and profits of our foreign carrying trade are concerned, if the cost of building, rigging, and sailing American ships was reduced so as to enable us to compete with the mercantile marine of other nations. In that case we might, indeed, claim our share of the carrying trade of the world: but that alone would not suffice to give to that decayed interest the stimulus and development which it so much needs. Something more than ships will be required for this purpose, for when we have the commerce with other nations to give employment to ships—the ocean market and the surplus products to back up the demand—there can hardly be a doubt that American ships will be forthcoming.

SMALL SALARIES AND MATRIMONY.—A New York clerk writes to the Journal of Commerce, setting forth the facts that he is in receipt of $1,000 salary from a large mercantile house doing a good business; that he is in love with a sweet young girl who is willing to marry him whenever he says the word, and to share with him whatever hardships there may be in his lot. Shall he marry on his present income, or wait for more? and if the latter, what is the best way to secure such an increase? The Journal of Commerce editor being persuaded that the young man is in dead earnest, and anxious to act prudently, answers the inquiry very fully, giving advice which should have as wide a circulation as possible.

If there are no circumstances in his own or the young woman's situation which render a speedy marriage especially desirable he will do well to "bide a wee." There is but one legitimate way for a clerk to secure a larger income, viz: to serve his employers with such faithfulness, zeal, vigor, and earnestness that his merits cannot be overlooked or go unrewarded. Some employers are more liberal, and quicker to take a hint than others, but there is a point where the dullest will appreciate the service of an indefatigable clerk. He may be earning $2,500 a year before he is raised to $1,500, but if he places no limit on his labor he will certainly find his reward. We know a man who entered service at $1,000 a year and earned $3,000 for his employers at the start. He was advanced to $1,200, then to $1,500, then to $1,800, and so on up to $3,000, but his zeal and success kept a long way ahead of this gain in his pay, and the day he drew $3,000 he was really earning at least ten thousand per annum. He now draws $8,000 per annum, besides an interest in the business. Silver begins to show among his locks, but he is as untiring and faithful as ever. It requires patience to realize the effect of such services, but we never knew it to fail in the end.

THE WAY FOREIGN CREDIT IS USED IN NEW YORK.—The financial operations carried on in New York are well calculated to amaze the quiet business men in other commercial and business centers of the country. The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle, in a recent issue, says:

A foreign exchange firm of undoubted credit draws its bills at sixty days for one million, and sells these bills for gold. The gold thus obtained will amount at the current rates to $1,095,000. To make the speculation profitable, the broker lends out this coin for sixty days to the consideration of ⅜ per cent., the borrowers paying him the value in currency. The currency thus paid into the coffers of the foreign banker he again lends out at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. It will be seen that this shrewd capitalist has no need to provide a dollar of his own money till his bills mature. Thus for sixty days he has the use of one million of other people's money free of cost to himself, and by lending out first the coin and then the currency into which he has converted his bills, he contrives to secure profits at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum on the whole aggregate of the bills he draws in this way.

The Philadelphia North American, in commenting upon the above, says:

This is a perfectly legitimate transaction, though a very risky one, and our purpose is not to find fault with it. American capitalists seem to understand little of such ways of making money. The resort of the uninformed mass of moneyed men is to speculate in stocks, bonds, real estate, or merchandise, or to shave notes, in any one of which lines they run as much risk as this foreign exchange firm, and very often more. This universal rush into speculative movements, results from the fact that the most of those who have surplus capital to use have never had any mercantile training, and understand little or nothing of the various ways of turning money to advantage in finance and trade. As a general rule, not one in ten of all who use our banks really understand the means of turning a bank credit to advantage, or can make a full use of active capital when they have it on hand.

* * * * * * *

But the most curious feature in the matter is that for all this foreign capital which is in the country, twisting and turning about in so many ways, and screwing more and more out of our people in the shape of interest every year, we never received any actual money. That this capital is really owned abroad cannot be denied, since it could at any moment be realized upon and withdrawn in hard cash. Nor can there be any doubt that there is more and more of it here every year, and that we pay more interest on it constantly. But we get no money from abroad, and this capital is but the money value of the difference between our enormous foreign imports of merchandise and our exports of domestic produce.

The misfortune in this matter is that domestic capital is not rendered as available for purposes of trade as this foreign capital that is eating out our substance. The events of the civil war showed conclusively that our people have the money, if they only knew how to use it, which, unfortunately, the greater part of them do not. Their attention has not been directed to finance and the uses of money and credit, and thousands of them have been misled by a long-continued outcry about the necessity of doing a cash business and about the evils of the credit system, as though civilized commerce could be carried on without credit.

That money, used in the way quoted above, is really of use to trade there can be no sort of doubt, since all the operations mentioned relieve other parties than the original firm. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn, as we do from the Chronicle, that "the foreign capital which is here, and is earning such lucrative returns, will be likely to stay here, and its volume will, perhaps, be swelled by the continued flow this way of the unemployed surplus of the plethoric and over-supplied British loan market." for, certainly, if money can be made here in this way, the temptation is too great to be resisted. Nor can we wonder that, as the Chronicle says, "the foreign bankers and agents, through whom chiefly this British capital flows hither, will be encouraged to carry on in our financial centers that vigorous manipulation of their credit in the loan market by which a lively influence is developed and a large supply of loanable funds provided, especially at critical times like the present." Our domestic capital seems to be a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water as compared with real operations like these. We build railroads and houses, and establish manufactures and open mines, while this foreign capital steps in and reaps the easiest of the profits. While such avenues of gain are open to bankers and banks, with ample means to use, it is easy and natural for them to pay three or four per cent. interest on deposits, and all the leading bankers do so; but whenever a corporate bank does it, some of the short-sighted newspaper writers on finance denounce it at once, notwithstanding that the money is used as legitimately for the benefit of trade as though loaned out on discounted paper. Many of these attacks originate in the general American ignorance of the uses of banking, credit, and finance. But some of them are prompted by other causes.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	202	169
Bacon, tcs	24	44
Bacon, casks	52	162
Butter, pkgs	88	22
Barley, s'ks	48	12
Bagging, pcs	336	1132
Bale Rope, coils	15	84
Cotton, bales	387	328
Coffee, sks	61	168
Cheese, pkgs	236	1255
Candles, bxs	161	414
Cement, bbls	..	1280
Corn, sks	686	..
Cattle, head	30	114
Coal, bush	..	..
Dried fruit, sck	129	..
Drugs, pkgs	91	183
Eggs, bxs and bbls	21	..
Flour, bbls	367	678
Fruit, pkgs	123	3812
Feathers, sacks	19	..
Hides, bdls	461	95
Hogs, head	62	..
Hay, bales	35	42
Horses, head	108	1
Iron, pig, tons	..	4
Lard, tcs	15	78
Lard, kegs	375	72
Malt, sacks	..	50
Mules, head	394	83
Mackerel, pkgs	..	60
Nails, kegs	24	137
Oats, sks	218	..
Offal, sks	..	12
Pork, bbls	9	87
Pork, pcs	113	..
Potatoes, bbls	65	371
Rye, sks	..	20
Sugar, hhds	16	4
Sugar, bxs and bbls	115	144
Salt, bbls	..	..
Seeds, sks	197	16
Shingles, m	..	800
Tobacco, hhds	47	41
Tobacco, boxes	31	268
Whisky, bbls	234	434
Wheat, sacks	554	..
Wool, bags	8	..

Weekly Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—The market fluctuates with highwines, and for the past week has shown more steadiness. We quote at $1 90@1 95 per gal.

ALE AND BEER—There is a fair demand for Louisville brewed ale, and prices are steady. We quote cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 per bbl.

BROOMS—Are in ample supply, and prices rule from $2 for inferior qualities to $4 50 for the best Shaker brands.

BATTING—The market is moderately active, and prices rule steady at 22@27c per lb.

BAGS—The market continues to rule quiet, and the demand is limited to small lots; prices, however, are quotably unchanged. We quote:

2-bushel, seamless bags	42½@45
2½-bushel " "	50 @55
3-bushel " "	58 @63
4-bushel burlaps	20 @22
2-bushel do	17 @18
Gunnies in bales	20 @20½
" resewed	21½@22

BAGGING—The market is showing no new features of special importance. A good demand still prevails, and we continue to quote 2-lb hemp at 29@29½. Jute and flax bagging at 30@30½c. Sales to-day include 2,000 rolls hemp and flax at quotations.

BALE ROPE AND TWINE—There is a very light demand for bale rope, and we quote at 8@9c for coils and half coils. Twine is unchanged and is held at 18@19c.

CORDAGE—Cotton cordage is lower. Stocks of the various descriptions are ample to meet the demand.

Jute rope	14 @15 c
Cotton rope	35 @38 c
Manilla rope	22½@24 c
Sisal rope	20½@21½c

CEMENT—There is no change in the market and manufacturers are selling at $1 75@2 per bbl. Sales include 1,402 bbls at quotations.

CORN MEAL—Is steady, with a fair demand for bolted meal, which is selling at 85@90c per bush. Kiln-dried is unchanged and weak at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

COFFEE—Is in good jobbing demand and prices rule steady. Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote:

Fancy	23 @23½
Choice Rio	22½@23
Prime Rio	22 @22½
Good Rio	20½@21½
Fair Rio	19½@20
Laguayra	22½@23
Java	27½@29
Ceylon	24 @25

COTTON YARNS—Are in ample supply, and prices are quotably unchanged. Our quotations include Southern and what are known on the market as standard brands. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at		15½@17 c
" 600,	at	13½@15 c
" 700,	at	11½@13 c
Pound yarns	at	33 @34 c
Carpet chain		33 @34 c
Candle wick		33 @34 c
Pound yarns		33 @34 c
Cotton twine		34 @36 c

COTTON—The market during the week has ruled weak, and prices have declined. Stocks are light. We quote:

Middling	15 @15½
Low middling	14 @14½
Good ordinary	13
Ordinary	10½@11½

COOPERAGE—There is only a limited demand for the various descriptions of cooperage excepting flour barrels and slack work, in which a fair trade is reported, and prices are steady. We quote:

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 15
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 68
Oil bbls	2 00
Pork bbls	1 25
Lard tierces	1 50
Ham tierces	1 00
Bacon hhds	2 10
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 25
" " iron-hooped	1 50
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	90
" five gallons	80
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$12 00@14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	25 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00

COAL—Prices have declined, and the market is well supplied. We quote at $3 75 per load of 25 bush for Pittsburg coal. By barge load we quote Pittsburg at 12½c, cannel at 13c, and 10c for Pomeroy.

CANDLES—The market continues active for star candles, and prices are steady. We quote full-weight candles at 18@18½c; 12-oz at 13½@14½c, and 11-oz at 12½@13c. Tallow candles at 12½@13½c.

CHEESE—Receipts of Ohio factory are liberal, and dealers are well supplied; sales are made at 14½@15c, and the market is firm. Sales include 100 boxes factory at 14½@15c.

CANNED GOODS, SAUCES, &c—Rule quiet and steady. But little is doing in fruits, but sauces, pickles, &c., are in fair demand. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	4 00@4 25
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	6 50@7 00
Tomatoes, per doz	1 75@2 00
Jellies, per doz	2 65@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 75@8 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25@2 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 65@9 25
Pickles, English	4 25@4 50

FISH—We have no change to note in quotations. The market is well supplied. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	23 00@26 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	16 50@17 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Do No. 2, medium	14 00@14 50
Do No. 2, do half bbl	7 50@ 8 00
Do No. 3, large	13 50@14 00
Do No. 3, small	9 00@10 00
Do No. 3, do half bbl	4 75@ 5 50
Do No. 1, kits	2 75@ 3 00
Do No. 2, kits	1 75@ 1 85
Do No. 3, kits, large	1 60@ 1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1	8 25@
Do No. 2	7 75@
Do No. 3	5 50@ 7 00
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 50
Sardines	24@ 42

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate demand for lemons, and we quote at $10@11 per box. Layer raisins, $4 25@4 50 per box. Zante currants, 14@15c per lb.

FLOUR—A good local and shipping demand has characterized the market during the week. Buyers for Eastern markets have operated liberally. Prices are steady, but dealers are making concessions for lots amounting to 500 bbls and over. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 50@5 00
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	6 25@5 50
A No. 1	6 15@6 50
Fancy	6 75@7 50

FIRE BRICK—Are in good demand, and we quote at $25 per 1000.

HAY—Receipts are about equal to the demand, which is fair, and merchantable to prime timothy commands $17 to 18 per ton on wharf, and from $18 to 20 per ton from store and delivered at depot on cars.

HIDES—Are in good demand, and prices rule steady. Lots meet with ready sales at quotations. We continue to quote dry flint at 18@19c, dry salted at 15@17c, and green salted at 8½@9½c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—A fair demand has distinguished the market during the week, and sales are made in round lots at $5 60@5 75 per 100 pounds. Jobbers are selling in small lots at $6@7.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is active, and prices are quotably unchanged. Stocks include the various descriptions, and we quote:

Bar, lb S C	@3½	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@4½	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5½@8	Amer'n blister	11@12
Sheet	5½@ 6½	German	12@15
Boiler	9 @ 9	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9½	Iron plow w'gs	6½
Castings	4 @ 5½	Steel do	10@ 12
Pulleys	8 @ 9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—Stocks are ample and prices are firm. A large business is doing in rough leather, and stocks are large. We quote:

Oak sole tan	40@41	French calf pr dz	$40@70
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	34@38	Hog skins	13@18
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins	
Skirting	42	each	5@13
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per	
Calf city	1 20@1 35	doz	54@80
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather	
Upper per doz	42@54	per foot	24@28c

LIME—Is in good demand and dealers are charging $1 to 1 10 per bbl.

LUMBER—Prices rule steady and dealers report ample stocks in yards with a good demand:

Wh. pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$ @30 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	20 00
Fencing	20 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	22 50@28 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	35 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 60
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Trade is active and prices rule firm. Good stocks are reported. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	65 @ 70
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 5-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra 5s and pancake	1 00 @1 10
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 80
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	65 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½s, medium	65 @ 60

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The trade is almost exclusively in sirups as stocks of New Orleans molasses are about exhausted. We quote New Orleans molasses nominal at 80@90c, and sirups at 40c to $1 25 for the various brands.

NAILS—Are firm with light stocks, and an active demand. Dealers have not revised quotations and we continue to quote:

10d at	$4 25@4 50	6d at	$5 00@5 25
40d at	$4 25@4 50	4d at	$5 25@5 50
8d at	$4 75@5 00	3d at	$6 00@6 25

Cut spikes are held at $4 50@4 75 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ⅜. $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ¼-inch. Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OFFAL—Is in good request and prices rule steady. We quote bran at $18; shorts, $22; ship stuffs at $26, and middlings at $32 per ton.

OILS—Prices are quotably unchanged and a good demand is reported. We quote:

Linseed oil	92 @98	Gasoline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 30 @	Bank oil	75 @
Lard oil, No. 2	1 15 @1 18	Straits oil	75 @
Coal oil	26 @27½	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	.. @		

PAINTS AND COLORS—Dealers are well supplied and stocks embrace a full assortment. We quote:

White lead pure at	11½@12
White lead No. 2	8 @11

COLORS.

English red lead	$14 00@
American red lead	12 00@
English orange mineral	15 00@
English Venetian red	@3 50
French Rochelle ochre	3 50@4 00
Paris white	4 00@4 50
Spanish whiting	

RICE—Is in fair demand, and sales of the various qualities are made at 8 to 9½c.

STARCH—Is steady with ample stocks, and sales are made at 5½ to 7c for round and jobbing lots.

SOAP—Is in good demand, and an active trade is reported by manufacturers and jobbers.

SALT—Prices are unchanged and agents report an ample supply. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt small barrels	2 50@3 75

SEEDS—Stocks of clover seed are known to be large and prices have yielded, but the market closes a shade firmer than ruled in the early part of the week. We quote:

Clover seed, per bushel	$7 00@ 7 25
Timothy seed, per bushel	5 25@ 5 50
Red-top, per bushel	1 35@ 1 50
Orchard grass, per bushel	1 75@ 1 85
Bluegrass, per bushel	1 5 @ 1 75

SUGARS—There is so little doing in New Orleans sugars that accurate quotations are difficult and must be regarded as nominal. We quote:

Choice	13 @13½
Prime	12½@12½
Fully fair	12 @12½
Fair	11½@12

REFINED SUGARS—Are in active demand and prices are well maintained. We quote:

Hard standard	14½@15
A's	13½@14½
B's	13½@14½
Extra C	13½@14
C's	13½@13½
C. Yellow	12 @13½
Molasses sugars	9½@10½

ISLAND SUGARS—Are in good request with large jobbing transactions. We quote:

Demerara	12½@13½
Porto Rico	11 @12½
Cuba	11 @12

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are unchanged. Dealers are paying 9c for tallow and 7c for grease.

TEAS—The market is well supplied with standard brands of teas and prices rule steady. We quote:

Gunpowder, extra to choice	$1 75@1 85
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	1 00@1 25
Oolong, fair to good	75@1 40
Oolong, good to prime	1 09@1 30
Oolong, prime to choice	1 35@1 60
whatever.	

TIN PLATE—Is steady with a good demand. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 50
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	16 00

TINNERS' STOCK—Is quotably unchanged, and dealers are well supplied. We quote:

Block tin, per lb	50c
Lead, per lb	9c
Solder, per lb	3?

VINEGAR—Is in fair request, and dealers are well supplied with the various qualities and brands. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl; crab at $9@10 per bbl, and pure at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—Is quiet with light receipts, but prices are reported steady at 32@34c for unwashed, and 45@50c for tub-washed.

WOODEN WARE—Is in ample supply, with a good demand. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" " 2	9 @ 9 50
" " 3	8 @ 8 50
Painted B'kts	2 20@ 2 35
Cedar iron b'd	5 50@ 8 00
Do. brass b'd	8 @10 50
Churns, No. 1	10 50@
" " 2	9 50@
" " 3	8 50@
Assorted	9 50@
Wash-boards	2 25@ 2 60
Seives	1 75@ 2 50

WHISKY—There has been but little change in raw whisky during the week, and sales have been made at from 85 to 87c. Rectified sells at 90c@$1 25 per gallon, as to proof. Copper whiskies are in good supply and firm. Dealers quote steam copper, season of 1870, at $1 45@$1 60; season of 1869 at $1 75@$2; season of 1868 at $2 25 @$2 50. Pure Copper—season of 1870, $1 75@$2 25; season of 1869, $2 15@$2 75; season of 1868, $3@$3 75.

Louisville Drug Market.

There is a lively business doing in this department, and Louisville as a drug market is fully maintaining her ancient renown and prestige. During the week prices have undergone but slight material change and stocks are in every way worthy of the attention of buyers.

Alcohol	$2 00	@	2 10
Alum	5	@	6
Calomel, lb	1 05	@	1 10
Camphor, lb	83	@	85
Cochineal, lb	1 10	@	1 15
Chloroform, lb	1 25	@	1 30
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½	@	
Copperas, kegs, lb	3½	@	
Cream Tartar, pure	43	@	45
Gum Opium, lb	11 75	@	12 00
Indigo, lb	1 50	@	1 65
Licorice, Calab, lb	45	@	48
Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	42	@	45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	8 75	@	
Madder, lb	18	@	20
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 50	@	2 60
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 35	@	1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25	@	3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 50	@	
Oil, tanners', gallon	80	@	85
Oil, bergamot, pound	6	@	6 25
Oil, cassia, pound	3 75	@	4 00
Oil, lemon, pound	3 60	@	3 80
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 40	@	2 45
Rosin, bbl	3 50	@	6 00
Soap, castile, Fr	16	@	17
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6½	@	6½
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6	@	6½
Soda, sal, pound	4½	@	5
Soda, ash, pound	5½	@	6
Salts, epsom, pound	5½	@	
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80	@	85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 25	@	15 50
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz	16 25	@	16 50
Sulphur, roll, pound	5	@	6
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	11	@	12
Saltpeter, pure, pound	18	@	20
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	48	@	50
Turpentine, cans, gallon		@	55
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4	@	..
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5	@	5½

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

Merchants in this department report an active business during the week, and this is evidenced by the barricades of boxes and bales in front of every dry goods house on Main street. Prices have undergone but little change during the week, and steadiness is the distinguishing feature of the trade. Stocks are all that could be desired, and there has been a large number of buyers on this market.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		Arnolds	9@9½
Cannelton	13½	Hamiltons	12
G't Western	12½	Lancaster	12
Anchor	12½	Richmonds	12
Penn Mills	12½	Wamsutta	8
Laurel Hill	12½	Gloucester	12
Macon	12½	**TICKINGS.**	
Tallassee	12½	Conestoga, m'd	24
Kennedale	12½	do extra	28
Eastern standards		Everett	30
Osnaburgs, 7-8	15@17	Falls City	27
do 4-4	20	do A	30
Pepperell E, fine	13½	do A A	35
do R	12½	do A A A	40
do O	11½	Minnehaha	37½
do N	10½	**STRIPES.**	
BLEACHED.		Amoskeags	22
Blackstone	14½	Albany	20
Hope	14	American	14½
Langdon, 36 inch	15	Jewett City	14½
do 34 inch	13	**BROWN DRILLS.**	
Lonsdale	17	Stark A	16
Wamsutta	22½	Pepperell	16½
N. Y. Mills	24	Laconia	16½
Pepperell 6-4	30	Winthrop	14
do 7-4	35	**DENIMS.**	
do 9-4	45	Ogden A brown	18
do 10-4	47½	Albany blue	14
WORSTED BRAIDS.		Amoskeag	27
Common colors	60	**GINGHAMS.**	
High colors	70	Glasgow	16
CANTON FLANNEL.		Lancaster	17
Hamilton brown	20	Hartford	14
Amoskeag	22	Scotch	22½@27½
CAMBRICS.		**CORSET JEANS.**	
Paper	10@11	Bates	11½
Glazed	7 @10	Pepperell	14
PRINTS.		Amoskeag	14
Allens	12	do sateen	16
Amoskeag	10½	**SPOOL COTTON.**	
Cocheco	13	Clark's 6-cord	80
Dunnels A	12½	do enameled	50
Lon. mourning	11	Stafford Bros	40
Merrimac D	12½	Brooks	80
do W	13	Green & Daniels	40@45
do chintz	13	Stewart's	40
Pacific	12	J. & P. Coats	80
Spragues fancy	12½	Hadley	70
do frock	13	Willimantic, 6 cd	75
Bedford	8	do enameled	40
American	12	**JEANS.**	
Dunnels fancy	12½	Kentucky	40@65
Garners	12	Eastern	20@75

Louisville Retail Market.

The retail markets continue to be well supplied with most fruits and vegetables. Meats are quotably unchanged. Peaches are becoming scarce, but apples are plentiful and cheap. The market is well supplied with grapes. Watermelons are becoming scarce, as also cantelopes. Butter is firm and higher. Eggs are also firm and scarce. We quote:

Meats—	
Beef—rib roast, per lb	cc @15 c
Beef—sirloin steak, per lb	15 @15 c
Fresh mutton, per lb	@15 c
Fresh lamb, per lb	@12½c
Fresh veal, per lb	17 @25 c
Fresh pork, per lb	15 c
Corned beef, per lb	@10 c
Ham, per lb	25 @30 c
Pickled Pork, per lb	20 c
Dried beef, per lb	25 @28 c
Breakfast bacon, per lb	20 c
Poultry—Spring chickens, per dozen, $4 00.	
Chickens, each	35@40c
Fish—	
Lake fish, per lb	12½c
River fish, per lb	8 c
Fruits—	
Peaches, per quart	10@15c
Apples, per half peck	25c
Lemons, per doz	75@$1
Oranges, per doz	40c@$1
Pears, per half peck	30c
Prunes, per gallon	40@50c
Grapes, per lb	12@20c
Vegetables—	
Butter Beans, per quart	20c
Sweet Potatoes, per measure	10c
Green Corn, per dozen	10c
Tomatoes, per quart	15c
Potatoes, per half peck	15c
Turnips, per bunch	2½c
Carrots, per bunch	2½c
Beets, per bunch	2½c
Cabbages, per head	3@5c
Onions, per quart	10c
Cucumbers, each	2½c
Squashes, each	2½c
Watermelon	@15c
Cantelopes	@10c
Snap beans, per measure	10c
Butter, &c.—	
Honey, per lb	25@35c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	33@35c
Choice yellow solid packed, per lb	@40c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	25@30c
Cheese, per lb	17½@20c
Eggs, fresh, per doz	23@25c
Wood—Beech, per cord	$1 00

The Provision Market.

There has been a fair consumptive demand during the week, and prices have ruled steady, the market closing a shade firmer, though dealers have not materially advanced quotations. In view of the lateness of the season, and the fact of a large hog crop, it is not probable that prices will be forced much if anything above current quotations. On the contrary, the probabilities are that a lower range of prices will prevail.

MESS PORK—Continues quiet, and we quote at $25@26 per bbl.

BACON—A fair demand on orders has been reported, and the market closes steady. We quote clear sides at 17½@18½c, clear rib sides at 16½@17½c, shoulders at 14@14½c, breakfast bacon at 20½@21c. Sales include 146 casks at quotations.

BULK MEATS—There is but little doing in bulk meats, and stocks are light. We quote clear sides at 16½@16½c, clear rib sides at 15½@15½c, shoulders at 13@12½c.

HAMS—Are in good request, and we quote at 23@25c for sugar-cured. Sales include 20 tierces at 24½c.

LARD—The market has ruled steady during the week with a fair demand. We quote prime tierce at 15½@16½c, and keg lard at 18@18½c. Sales include 10 tierces prime leaf at 15½c.

The Grain Market.

There have been no changes of special significance in the grain market since the date of our last weekly review. Telegraphic and mail advices are to the effect that the New York and Liverpool markets have been disturbed by conflicting accounts with regard to peace measures between Prussia and France, which has not been without influence upon Western markets, but, while they have prevented an advance, have not produced any material decline, and wheat has ruled steady. Transactions in this market have not been large, though a fair business has been reported. Receipts are falling off, as a large per cent. of the Kentucky and Tennessee crop from accessible points has been forwarded to market. City mills are well supplied, and operators are carrying moderate stocks. The range of prices for Mediterranean, amber and hill wheat is 90c@$1 05; $1 10@1 20 for white.

CORN—The market continues dull, transactions being confined to the local trade. Good to prime shelled is offered at 85@90c per bushel, sacks included, and 80@85c for ear corn. Sales of ear corn made from wagons at 75@80c.

BARLEY—There is a fair demand for barley and choice fall commands $1 25 from store and $1 10 @1 15 on arrival. Spring barley ranges from 80 @90c on arrival and $1@1 05 from store.

RYE—Is in light receipt and prices range from 70@75c on arrival and 80@85c from store.

MALT—Is steady with a fair demand.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The business in leaf tobacco for the month of September has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and during the largest portion of the month prices were well maintained. The offerings, however, continuing large, prices have receded until to-day, when they are regarded unusually weak, and the market closed depressed and lower.

The sales for the current tobacco year will, it is believed, reach fully 43,000 hogsheads, which is about 18,000 hogsheads in excess of early estimates. Planters and factors are already making arrangements for the next year's business, and, with the large crop to come forward, Louisville will doubtless handle fully 60,000 hogsheads.

The following is an exhibit of transactions at the six auction warehouses for the month of September;

Warehouses.	Hhds off'd.	Hhd rej'd.	Hhds sold.	Amount.
Pickett	1,027	46	981	$123,193 88
Louisville	769	36	733	86,837 70
Ninth-street	376	29	347	41,152 49
Farmers'	330	58	272	33,829 70
Boone	—	—	—	—
Planters'	130	12	118	12,467 55

The following is an exhibit of the sales for the week ending this evening, as also for the current tobacco year:

Warehouses.	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	179	11,834
Louisville House	175	8,906
Ninth-street House	115	6,882
Farmers' House	95	5,820
Boone House	100	5,769
Planters' House	32	1,861

The sales to-day amounted to 74 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $10 25, 10, 8 30; 2 hhds Indiana common leaf at $7 50, 7 10; 1 hhd Indiana lugs at $6; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $8 90; 2 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $6 70, 6 20; 2 hhds Tennessee common leaf at $7 20, 7 20; 1 hhd Tennessee lugs at $6 10; 3 hhds Taylor county common leaf at $8, 7 50, 7 40; 2 hhds Taylor county lugs at $6 60, 6 10; 2 hhds Barren county lugs at $6 50, 6 20; 3 hhds Oldham county lugs at $5 70, 5 65, 4 40; 1 hhd stems at 75c.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 30 hhds: 3 hhds Ohio county leaf at $9 65, 9 60, and 7 30; 5 hhds Ohio county lugs at $6 40, 6 40, 6 40, 6 40, and 6; 5 hhds McLean county leaf at $8 60, 8 40, 8 20, 7 50, and 7; 2 hhds McLean county lugs at $6 20 and 6; 4 hhds Butler county leaf at $9 80, 8 60, 7 70, and 7 30; 5 hhds Indiana lugs at $6 30, 6 20, 6 10, 6 20, and 6; 3 hhds Indiana leaf at $8 10, 7 70, and 7; 2 hhds Green county lugs at $7 50 and 6 70; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at $8.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 4 hhds Ballard county leaf at $8 50 to 15 50; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $7 60; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $6 30; 1 hhd Daviess county new lugs, $5 45; 1 hhd Ballard county new leaf at $8 50.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 4 hhds Barren county lugs and leaf, $6 90, 6 20, 7 00, 9 20; 2 hhds Warren county lugs and leaf, $13 00, 6 00.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 3 hhds Green county common leaf at $7 60, 7 30, and 7 55; 1 hhd Adair county common leaf at $7 20; 3 hhds Ohio county leaf at $10 50, 10 75, and 11 50.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—GEORGE BIRCH, SUPERINTENDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30, 1870.

CATTLE—The market for cattle during the past week has ruled about the same as last quotations. Receipts are fair, and mostly of inferior brush cattle. The sales have ranged the past week—for inferior and rough, at from 2½ to 3c; common, 3½ to 3¾c; medium and fair, 3¾ to 4c; good butchers' stuff, 4¼ to 4¾c, and for the best, strictly choice No. 1 cattle, 5 to 5½c; extra 5¾c. Shipping cattle—none on the market—we quote at from 6½ to 7c. But few cattle in pens unsold.

HOGS—Receipts fair; market dull and drooping. The Eastern markets will not permit shippers to operate; therefore, drovers have to depend on the butcher trade to dispose of their stock. Light half-fat hogs are selling at from 7 to 7½c; and for the best tops No. 1 heavy, well-fatted hogs, 7¾ to 8c.

SHEEP—There is no quotable change to note in this class of stock since last report. Thin, poor sheep, per head, $1 to $1 50; medium, $1 75 to $2 25, and for the best well-fatted butcher sheep, per pound, 3¼ to 4¼c; heavy shipping, 4½ to 4¾c.

HORSES AND MULES—This class of stock is being shipped regularly every day; from six to eight car loads per day. Market is reported fair for heavy stock.

Receipts for the week—Cattle, 400; hogs, 945; sheep, 415; horses and mules, 340. Total, 2,100.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—Cattle, the market is tending downward. The offerings average better than last week. Choice and mostly selected steers sold fully up to last week's prices, while medium declined ½c; the highest price was 9½c for selected Kentucky steers, averaging 1,482 lbs; fine, good Iowa steers sold down to 5½c, and good 8½c is considered a high price. Sheep are about the same as last week, while lambs are about ½c higher, owing to an improved demand for the New York market. Hogs, the supply is moderate.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—The cattle market is a little more active and prices are lower than yesterday. The total receipts were 6,300, and a large number were left over unsold. Unfavorable markets in New York and Brighton make buyers hold back. The cattle are better than we have had for several weeks. There were only 13 cars of Texas, which, being Illinois-fed, sold at 4½@5½c. Good smooth fleshy steers were ½@¾c lower than last week, ranging from 6½c to 7¾c. Very nice brought 8@8½c. One load of prime was selected at 9½c. Good milk cows were scarce and high, good ones selling from $80 to $100. Calves were slow at $8@26, averaging 240 lbs. To-day's sales: H. Rosenthal sold 47 Illinois, averaging 1,160 lbs, at 6¾c; 40, 1,050 lbs, at 5¾c. L. Brone, 16 Illinois, 1,150 lbs, at 7¼c. Wm. Monroe, 70 Illinois, 1,120 lbs. at 6½c; 73 Texas-fed in Illinois, 1,220, 5¾c. Elkanah Hunter, 35 Indiana, 1,170, 7c. Henry Rankin, 30 Missouri, 1,330, 7¼c; 57 Texas, 1,040, 4½c; 16 Illinois, 1,260, 7c. Yeoman & Co., 11 Texas, 950, 5c. Geo. Dewey, 16 Ohio, 1,400, 8½c; 17 Ohio, 1,280, 7c. Seneca Henry, 35 Illinois, 1,180, 7c.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 11,300; quality good. Sheep dull but steady, from 4 to 6c. Lambs active and ⅛c higher; selling at 6 to 7¼c.

Hogs—Receipts 7,0 0; market dull and lower; New York stillers, 240, 8¾c; dairy 8¾@9c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Beeves, arrivals to-day 900 head, but with those left over from yesterday were more than enough; arrivals for the week 7,060 head. It is raining and the weather is unfavorable. The stock was nearly sold out, but at low prices, 8@15c, with a few prime 7¾ cwt Kentucky at 16c; 70 head of Illinois, 1,074 lbs alive, brought 13c. 40 head of poor Illinois, 1,050 lbs, $51 50; losing plenty of money. Sheep, there were only 1,500 head to-day, making 20,600 head for the week. The market is strong, with more selling at yesterday's full prices. Lambs brought 6½@8½c, and sheep 4¼@6½c; 2 cars of Ohio 76 lbs selling at 4½c; a car of Canada lambs of 66 lbs at 8c. Hogs, 14 cars arrived to-day, making 16,900 head for this week. The market is unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—Cattle, the market closed very dull, with a tendency to a further decline. Only 101 head passed over the scales and prices hardly touched those of yesterday. The supply was 29 cars less than for the same day last week. Sheep are a shade lower and large numbers were shipped East for want of buyers. Hogs are dull and have declined ⅛c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—6 P. M.

The bank statement is favorable and as follows:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$266,286,601
do decrease	801,016
Specie	13,272,981
do decrease	1,397,743
Circulation	32,718,199
do decrease	14,847
Deposits	191,055,574
do decrease	10,628
Legal-tenders	51,084,092
do increase	1,666,156

The money market is easy at 4@5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is firm at 9⅛@9¼.

The gold market opened at 113¾, touched 114, and closed at 113⅞@113⅞. The borrowing rates were 1-64@3-64 until Monday, and 3 @4 per cent per annum; for carrying 2 per cent was paid.

The gold clearances to-day were $55,000,000, and the exports for the week $465,315.

Government bonds are dull but firm. The Germans are buyers. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	114	@114⅛
Coupons of '62	113	@113⅛
Coupons of '64	111⅞	@112
Coupons of '65	112	@112⅛
Do new	110⅞	@110⅞
Coupons of '67	110⅞	@110⅞
Coupons of '68	110⅞	@110⅞
Ten-forties	106⅛	@106⅞
Currency 6's	111⅛	@111⅞

State securities are quiet. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90⅛@	Old Virg'ia	63 @
Old Tenn	62⅛@	Old N. Car	50 @
New Tenn	60 @	New N. Car	27 @
New Virg'a	63 @		

The stock market was very dull all day and declined in the evening, but closed steady. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	64½	Northwestern	82
Cumberland	35	Do preferred	88
Western U. Tel	36½	Rock Island	116½
Quicksilver	4½	N. Jersey Cen't	107
Mariposa	7½	St. Paul	63½
Do preferred	11½	Do preferred	81
Adams Express	66½	Tol. & Wabash	52½
Wells & Fargo	36½	Do preferred	72
American Ex	41½	Fort Wayne	92½
U. S. Express	38½	Terre Haute	35
Pacific Mail	42½	Do preferred	55
N. Y. Cent'l, con	92½	Chi. & Alton	112½
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	87½	Do preferred	113
Erie	22½	Ohio & Mis'sippi	32½
Erie preferred	43	C. C. and C	79½
Harlem	132½	Burlington	150
Do preferred	133	Lake Shore	92½
Reading	98½	C. C. & I. C	17½
Mich. Central	119	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburg	109		

Sub-treasury balance, gold	$81,054,491
Do. do. do. currency	7,304,046

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry Goods	$2,861,801
General merchandise	4,186,277

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton is heavy and prices are lower; sales of 3,300 bales of middling uplands at 16½c. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect; receipts 14,000 barrels; sales of 8,000 barrels of superfine at $4 85@5; extra $5 25@5 35; choice $5 40@5 85; white wheat extra $5 30@6 30; round-hoop Ohio $5 30@6 25; St. Louis $5 30@8. Rye flour is steady. Cornmeal is steady at $5. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm for export; receipts 90,000 bush; sales 100,000 bush: No 3 Chicago spring $1 04; No 2 Chicago spring, old, $1 08@1 15; No 1 Chicago spring, new, $1 09@1 21; winter red and amber Western $1 28@1 32½; white $1 45. Barley, the demand is good at full prices; sales of 15,000 bush Canada West at $1 15; Western, sales private. Malt is dull. Corn is quiet and unchanged in every respect; receipts 16,000 bush; sales of 15,000 bush; mixed 86@87c. Oats are quiet and unchanged in every respect; Western 51@53c and old 48½c; Ohio at 53@55½c. Hay is unchanged. Hops are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Coffee is quiet and unchanged. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm, with sales of 600 hhds of Cuba at 9@10c, and Porto Rico at 10c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice is dull and unchanged. Petroleum is dull but unchanged; crude 13½c and refined 24c. Coal unchanged. Leather steady; South American 28@31½c. Wool quiet but firm. Butter is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cheese is steady, with a moderate demand. Spirits turpentine is quiet at 39½c. Pork, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; sales of 800 bbls of mess at $24 75; prime mess is unchanged; stock on hand 30,260 bbls. Beef is unchanged. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect; sales of 400 tierces of steam at 14½@15½c, and kettle-rendered 15½@16½c; also sales of 250 tierces, seller November at 14c. Whisky, the market is steady, with a moderate demand; sales of 600 bbls at 87½@88½c. Freights to Liverpool are steady; flour per sail 1s 6d; wheat 6d.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, demand fair and market firm. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; there is a fair export demand; No 1 Chicago spring, new, $1 20@1 21; winter red and amber Western $1 30@1 34. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats are dull but unchanged; Ohio 53@55c. Corn is quiet and without change in prices. Eggs are dull but unchanged at 25@27c. Mess pork is dull but unchanged. Bulk meats are steady, with a moderate demand. Bacon is dull and prices are nominal. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 15½@15½c.

DRY GOODS—The market is quiet but prices are without particular change, except Agawam F brown sheetings, which are reduced from 11 to 10½c, while with Dresden prints it has become more general, two or three houses only having reduced their rates yesterday. The decline in cotton now tends to make buyers of textile goods very cautious in their operations, and although many styles of goods are in light stock, still it would appear as if prices had reached their highest altitude, and, consequently, the trade will henceforth only purchase from hand to mouth until prices find their level in accordance with the reduced rates of raw cotton.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—Cotton is dull and the market unsettled and panicky, and it is difficult to give accurate quotations; middling, 15½c is asked. Flour is quiet and weak: family $5 75@6. Wheat is dull but prices are unchanged. Corn, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 70c. Rye is scarce and firm at 80@82c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 34@44c. Barley is dull and prices are nominal at $1 05@1 10 for fall. Groceries, demand fair and market firm; sugar 11@13c; coffee 18@22c. Linseed oil is steady, with a moderate demand at 87c. Lard oil, there is only a limited jobbing demand at $1 15. Petroleum, the demand is fair and market firm; refined 26@28c. Eggs are heavy and the receipts depress the market; sales at 22c. Butter is scarce and firm; fresh 30@35c. Cheese, the demand is fair and market firm; factory 14@15c. Provisions dull and prices are nominal, but concessions would have to be made to sell; hardly any sales; mess pork $24 25. Bulk shoulders 11½c, and sides 13½c. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides, and clear sides 17c. Lard 14½c. Hogs are ... prices are drooping at 7½@8½c. Tobacco, dull and ... asked but none established. Whisky, an advance is ... prices have advanced to 85@ the demand is fair ... the receipts depress the 86c. Potatoes are heavy ... Gold 113¼. Exmarket and it is dull and unsettled ... per cent. change at par. Money market easy ... at 16@

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Cotton nominally lower ... 16½c. Flour, the market is dull but unchanged; extra winter $4 25@4 50; double extra $4 85. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 red winter, inspected, $1 16; choice $1 28@1 35. Corn, choice mixed and yellow 69c; white is lower at 60c. Oats are firm at 41@45c. Barley, the best grades are only salable; $1@1 10 for choice Iowa. Rye 70c for prime. Whisky, there was nothing done. Hemp and bagging are unchanged. Mess pork is quiet and unchanged in every respect at $24 50@25. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and market firm; loose shoulders 11½c; do clear sides 16c. Bacon is firmer; shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½@17½c. Lard is quiet and unchanged at 15@15½c. Cattle, the market is overstocked with poor stock; the best grades are firmer and prices range at 1½@3c for inferior to prime; 3½@4½c for medium to fair, and 5@6c for good to choice. Hogs are dull at 6½@7½c. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,700 bbls flour, 12,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels corn, 800 bushels oats, 12,200 bushels rye, 10,200 bushels barley.

CHICAGO, Oct 1.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, extra spring is firmer at $5@5 75. Wheat, the demand is active and prices have advanced ½@¾c: $1 09@1 09½ for No 2: this afternoon the market was fairly active at $1 09½@1 09½. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced ½@¾c; 64@64½c for No 2; this afternoon the market was quiet at 64½@65c. Oats, No 2 is ½c higher at 37@37½c. Rye, No 2 is 1c higher at 71c. Barley, No 2 quiet but firm at 91@91½c. Highwines are nominal. Mess pork $25@25 25. Lard 15½c. Dry-salted shoulders 11½@11½c; short rib middles 14½c. Hogs are dull and prices are a shade lower at 8½@8½c. Cattle are dull and prices nominal. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 7,000 bbls flour, 19,000 bushels wheat, 75,000 bushels corn, 61,000 bushels oats, 14,000 bushels rye, 37,000 bushels barley, 1,845 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 5,000 barrels flour, 156,000 bushels wheat, 40,000 bushels corn, 24,000 bushels oats, 81,000 bushels rye, 22,000 bushels barley, 1,470 head hogs. Freights to Buffalo are steady at 8½c for oats, 4½c for corn and 5c for wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat, demand light but holders are firm; Indiana red $1 31@1 33; white $1 45@1 50. Rye is steady with a fair demand. Corn is quiet and unchanged; mixed 95@95c. Oats are dull and prices a shade lower; sales at 50@55c. Provisions, market dull and prices are declining. Petroleum is quiet and unchanged; crude 16½c and refined 25½c. Whisky 88½@90c.

BALTIMORE, Oct 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat is steady with a moderate demand: Western red $1 30@1 34. Oats, demand fair and market firm at 47@50. Rye is unchanged. Mess pork is heavy at $26@26 50. Bacon is firm. Lard is quiet. Whisky unchanged.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—Petroleum, crude is dull and prices are a shade lower; on the spot 9½c; seller October 9½c; seller November 9½c; seller last half of the month 9c. Refined is dull and prices are nominal; on the spot 25½c; seller November 24½c; seller all the year 24½c.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 1.—Cotton is dull at 14@14½c; receipts 427 bales; exports 233 bales. Money is tight and the markets are unchanged, with but little doing owing to the weather and monthly settlements.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—Cotton, the demand is good at full prices, with sales of 2,800 bales of middling uplands at 15@15½c; receipts 1,310 bales; exports 1,333 bales; stock on hand 29,164 bales.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by DANIEL JAMES,

Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, September 26, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Long's adm'r, &c., vs. Ward, &c., Woodford; affirmed.
Salsbury vs. Martin, Floyd; reversed.
Blair (of color) vs. Commonwealth, Fleming; reversed.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Jankins vs. Bates, &c., Letcher; reversed.
Mobley vs. Mott, Boyd; reversed.
Hickman, trustee, &c., vs. Taylor, Mason; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington R. R. Co vs. Mahoney's adm'x, Kenton; affirmed.
Hargis vs. Pearce & Son, Rowan; affirmed.
Buffilington vs. Uten, Boyd; reversed.

FRANKFORT, September 29, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Bell & Marley vs. Cochran, Fleming; affirmed.
Herd, &c., vs. Clay County Court, Clay; affirmed.
Herd, &c., vs. Clay County Court, Clay; affirmed.
Herd, &c., vs. Clay County Court, Clay; affirmed.
Kibbey vs. Jones, Carter; affirmed.
Thomas, &c., vs. Arthur, Lewis; reversed.
Baker vs. Ward, Kenton; reversed.
Cummings vs. Homans, Campbell; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 30.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hill vs. Griffith, &c., Jefferson; affirmed.
City of Covington vs. Bryant, Kenton; affirmed.
McGlasson vs. Bradford, Kenton; affirmed.
Emerson's adm'r vs. Herriford, Hickman; affirmed on original and reversed on cross appeal.
Pines vs. Terrell, &c., Campbell; affirmed.
Calvert vs. Louisville Journal Co., Jefferson; reversed.
Hill vs. Jones, Montgomery; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Oct 1, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Reeder & Klete vs. Bell, Kenton; affirmed.
Fletcher vs. Cain, Jefferson; affirmed.
Mullen vs. Kenzieb, &c., Jefferson; affirmed.
Lear, &c., vs. Ray, &c., Garrard; affirmed.
Meoar vs. Jumper, &c., Kenton; affirmed.

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.

THE WEATHER for the past twenty-four hours was cloudy with light showers at intervals. At this writing the indications are that considerable rain will fall before morning. River men yesterday seemed to be hopeful that the fall rains had commenced, and that we would have water by the 15th inst. for all practicable boating purposes. The river is now lower at this point than at any time for the past three years. Now in the pass down the Indian chute 15 inches scant and about three feet on Portland bar. There is a number of boats laid up on account of low water. Light-draught boats have been able to get all the freight they wanted for the past two weeks at good rates.

☞ A claim is being urged against the Government of Holland by the Blauvelt family, of Paterson, northern New Jersey, that bids fair to become as celebrated as the great Jennings property contest. The family came to this country from Holland early in the last century in such large numbers as to leave few of the name behind. Upon the death of the survivors in Holland, subsequently, the property passed into the hands of the Government, and the real estate was afterward sold. The proceeds of the property, amounting to £1 200,000 sterling, were placed in the Bank of Holland, where it has swelled to an enormous amount, according to the representations made to the sanguine Blauvelts in this country. The precise date of the sale of the property the Blauvelts do not know, but they say they have information that the Holland Government advertised twenty or thirty years ago for claimants. A meeting of the heirs was called for last Saturday, but the date was subsequently fixed one week later, for the purpose of appointing a committee to attend to the prosecution of their claims. The committee are to appoint an attorney and an assistant from among the members of the family to go to Holland and prove their claims to the vast estate.

☞ That seems to have been an ungentlemanlike proceeding on the part of Mr. Koenig, of Davenport, who agreed to commit suicide if his wife would, and, while she resolutely held her head under the water until dead, lifted his above the surface, and, subsequently emerging entirely, coolly arranged for her obsequies.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Friendly Call and What was Said.

It is human nature to tell our friends of our ailments. We all do it, expecting sympathy. Sympathy is a great comfort to invalids. When we have recovered, too, we are fond of talking of the medicines that relieved us. That is a good trait in our humanity. It shows that we are grateful for the benefits received.

The other day Mrs. E. Sutcliff, the well-known teacher of crayon painting, whose *atelier* is in Court street, Brooklyn, was visited by a lady pupil, who had been absent from her class nearly a month. "What has been the matter?" said Mrs. S., "Have you been sick?" "Very," was the reply. "What complaint?" "Dyspepsia. I thought I should have died." "Ah! and what did the doctors do for you, my dear?" said Mrs. S. "Nothing," responded the young lady. "A gentleman friend," she continued, with a tell-tale blush, "induced me to try PLANTATION BITTERS, and you see the result. I am perfectly well!" This conversation occurred in Mrs. Sutcliff's studio; and it is here given as she relates it, word for word.

☞ Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c., the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

Economy.

By using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children, many a doctor's bill can be saved, and much suffering averted. Read the advertisement in another column.

☞ After giving Doty's Clothes Washer and the Universal Wringer a fair trial, we are prepared to say that they are fully indispensable in any family.—[Indianapolis (Ind.) House wife.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

BIRTHS.

To the wife of James F. Bolcourt a son, Sept. 29, 1870.

MARRIED.

GODDARD—WARD—On the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Jefferson county, by Rev. John H. Heywood, EDWARD A. GODDARD and SYLVIA M. WARD. No cards.

BASSETT—STEPHENS—In this city, at the Christian Church corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, on the morning of the 27th inst., by Rev. Dr. Hopson, Mr. RICHARD H. BASSETT to Miss BELLE, daughter of Esquire J. M. Stephens. Attendants: Miss Hattie Hawthorne and Mr. J. W. Fowler.

HUNT—TANDY—At the residence of the bride's father, in St. Louis, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Brooks, Mr. CLAIBORNE B. HUNT, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss VIRGINIA E., daughter of Dr. D. C. Tandy.

KAYE—LEWIS—On the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John H. Heywood, WM. H. KAYE and FANNIE C. LEWIS, all of this city.

BRIGHT—MERRILL—At the bride's residence, in Clarke county, Ind., on Thursday evening, Sept. 22, by Esquire Wm. Ward, Mr. JOHN T. BRIGHT, formerly of this city, to Miss MOLLIE MERRILL, of Clarke county, Ind.

HALL—MARAMAN—At the residence of Henry O. Maraman, in Bullitt county, Ky., on the morning of the 29th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Sehon, Mr. THOS. O. HALL to Miss KATE LEE MARAMAN.

NOLL—STEIN—Sept. 24, at the German Lutheran Church, New Orleans, by the Rev. L. P. Heintz, Mr. ALBERT P. NOLL, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss AUGUSTINE ISABELLA STEIN, of that city.

RICKMAN—STEEVER—At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Platt, JAMES M. RICKMAN to Miss ALICE STEEVER, all of this city, Sept. 29, 1870. No cards.

GOLLADAY—O'HARA—At Bowling Green, Ky., on the 29th ult., at the residence of Mrs. Adams, by Rev. J. M. Curtiss, Mr. J. H. GOLLADAY to Miss MOLLIE O'HARA.

CAPLINGER—BAYS—Sept. 29, by Rev. Dr. Porter, of Eminence, Ky., Mr. N. P. CAPLINGER and Miss MARTHA RET. BAYS, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Albert Bays, near Lagrange, Oldham co., Ky.

PETER—CRUTCHER—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 28th ult., by Rev. J. L. McKee, Mr. M. CARY PETER and Miss NELLIE CRUTCHER. No cards.

WILSON—COLE—At the Christian church, corner Fourth and Walnut sts., on Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870, by Dr. Hopson, Hon. JAS. L. WILSON, of Mississippi, to Mrs. ANNIE CABLE COLE, of Kentucky.

RYLAND—MORTON—On Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870, by Rev. Joseph Rowley, at the residence of the bride's father, near Racine, Wis., Rev. W. S. RYLAND, of Grenada, Miss., to Miss MARY E. MORTON, daughter of Dr. Wm. J. Morton.

DIED.

STEPHENSON—Mrs. SARAH STEPHENSON, of Pittsburg, Pa., aged 77 years, departed this life Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1870.

FENLEY—In this county, on Sept. 27, LAURA K., daughter of Isaac H. and Sarah H. Fenley, aged 1 year and 2 months.

HENDERSON—On Tuesday, at 5 o'clock A. M., GARRETT S. HENDERSON, infant son of Spangler J. and Mary G. Henderson, aged 17 months and 13 days.

HUGHES—Thursday, Sept. 22, 1870, at Laconia, Ark., W. E. HUGHES, in his 52d year.

McCLELLAN—In this city, on the 29th inst., Miss MAHALA ANN McCLELLAN, in the 64th year of her age.

CLAGETT—Thursday morning, Sept. 29, JOHN S. CLAGETT, aged 29 years, 4 months, and 14 days.

VOORHIES—Sept. 25, at New Orleans, BARRETT P. VOORHIES, aged 66 years, a native of Kentucky.

MAURY—On Friday, Sept. 30, at 6 o'clock P. M., JOHN GOULDING, only child of Frank. W. and Maria G. Maury, aged 15 months.

GUY—On Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., JOHN GUY, aged 47 years.

BESANCON—J. THEOBALD BESANCON, on Friday, Sept. 30, in his 51st year.

KELLY—JOHN and ROBERT KELLY, at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.: ROBERT on the 10th, and JOHN on the 12th of August, at about the ages of 13 and 15 years.

FISHBACK—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, at ...ock, Mrs. HARRIET, wife of W. N. Fishback, 6½ o'c... year of her age.

... day, at 5 P. M., of consumption, in the 63d y...

FRENCH—On F... ... W. FRENCH, aged 29 years, in Port Fulton, Ind., ... son of Henry French.

GRIMES—On Sunday, Oct. 2, at 8½ A. M., of consumption, CHAS. F. GRIMES, aged 45 years.

NETT—Saturday, October 1, at 9½ P. M., NEVIN NETT, aged 38 years.

TSCHIFFELY—Entered into rest, Oct. 2, MARY SCOTT, only daughter of Louis P. and Sarah E. Tschiffely, aged 7 years, 7 months, and 26 days.

KNIGHT—On the morning of the 2d inst., EDNA, youngest child of M. G. and Martha F. Knight.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DANGER OF DELAY.

But few diseases require more attention than colds and coughs, and few are more generally neglected. How many persons when they take a cold consider it of no importance, and let it run on, without reflecting a moment on its consequences. Remember that neglected colds are frequently dangerous, and often result in diseases most difficult to cure. A cold in the head produces a cough, then comes pain in the side, fever, difficulty in breathing, and finally ends in consumption. Who would suffer from a cold, with the probability of a serious attack of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Influenza, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c., when that efficient preventive, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, can be had at a moment's notice? It will remove the tickling sensation which precedes a cold, prevent hoarseness, check coughing, expel the mucus gathered in the bronchi, and resist successfully that fell destroyer, Consumption. w1

Love and Matrimony.

LADIES and Gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address SARAH B. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings county, N. Y. oc5w4*

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Their great value consists in this: They may be used so long as any disease affects any of the organs of the body; and by thus persevering in their use the disease will be cured and the body restored to health free from every taint and impurity. Their reputation proves their merit.

Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Heartburn when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. Certificate dated April 2, 1868.

Dr. Turner, of Savannah, Ga., says he has, for nearly forty years, recommended Brandreth's Pills as a specific in Yellow Fever; that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of this disease. As a general family medicine he considers them far in advance of all others, and he speaks from personal experience of their qualities. se30 eeod&weowlm

Bear in Mind,

When disease has undermined the health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been found unsurpassed. By acting directly on the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. A digestion is restored the patient finds his strength increasing and his general health improved.

Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendant upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are objectionable to a weak stomach. This is not the case with Hostetter's Bitters, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Balsamic plants, barks, and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it soothing and strengthening. Its basis is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced, containing no FUSIL OIL or any other deleterious element. The most careful and skillful chemists have analysed the Bitters and pronounce them harmless. This is scientific testimony; but the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC and ALTERATIVE of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Complaints, Chronic Complaints, and general debility it is as nearly infallible as anything in this fallible world can be. oci deod&wl

A RADICAL REVOLUTION

Has been accomplished in hair dyes. The horrible compounds containing LEAD, SALT, and SULPHUR are discarded. The leading chemists implore the public not to use them, and Professor Chilton, whose reputation is second to that of no analytical chemist in America, has recommended

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

as a PERFECTLY INNOCUOUS ARTICLE, which may be used without fear. Remember, it is the only one that has been analyzed and found wholesome. Its effects are instantaneous, and the colors it imparts natural.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after Dyeing. ry it. se15 deod&weowim

$75 TO $250 PER MONTH

And steady employment to agents, male or female. For particulars, circulars, &c., address, with stamp, D. B. GALLANDEA, Toledo, Ohio. oc5 w4

For Kansas!

THE undersigned is now organizing the third and last Excursion to Kansas this season, to start about Oct. 25. For particulars, address with stamp JOHN J. GRAFTON, Indianapolis, Ind. w1*

FOR SALE—HAY FARM—250 acres of high, rich bottom land, contiguous to Lewisport, Ky., on the Ohio river, 8 miles from the Daviess county line; 200 acres in cultivation; about 100 already in timothy. Residence new—10 good rooms, with all necessary out-buildings; good well with pump; stock pond; large hay barn with press. Much of the land can be rented annually at $10 per acre. Whole front salable for town lots at good prices. This farm sold recently for $20,000, and is now offered for $10,000 cash or its equivalent in paper that can be negotiated. Title perfect. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address HAMILTON WILLIAMS, Lewisport, Ky., or GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Owensboro, Ky. oc5w2*

WANTED—TO SELL—An interest in an established and prosperous business in the country, or to secure a partner in the manufacture of spokes, hubs, handles, and woodwork generally. Facilities for the latter unsurpassed. Cash capital required, $2,000 to $3,000. Apply to J. H. THOMAS & CO., No. 238 West Main st. oc5 w2*

$240 A MONTH, and all expenses paid. Male or female agents wanted in a light and entirely new manufacturing business, at home. Circulars free. Address SACO NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WATCH FREE, and $30 A DAY SURE, and no humbug. Address LATTA & CO., Pittsburg, Pa. oc5 w4

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1870, I will sell, to the highest bidder, without reserve, on the premises, at Glendale, Hardin county, Ky.,

A New Two-story Frame House.

The house has 8 rooms, 3 halls, pantry, servants'-room and kitchen, with a dry cellar 14 by 28 feet and 8 feet deep, a large yard and garden, with a never failing well of water, smoke house, &c. An excellent and roomy stable with abundance of stock water. Attached to the house are

100 ACRES OF LAND,

60 of which are in a high state of cultivation, and an orchard of 120 choice fruit trees; 10 acres are in town lots, near the center of the town. The whole of it fronts on the L. and N. railroad; is one of the most healthy portions of the State, but 1½ miles from Lynnland Institute, convenient to several mills, churches, &c., and is very desirable. On the land are also two small tenement houses.

The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers or in gross. The title will be made perfect and beyond dispute.

TERMS—One-third cash; the balance on credits of 2, 4, and 6 years, with interest, payable annually.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the owner, Jas. A. Duncan, at Glendale, Ky., Hansbrough & Friest, Real Estate Brokers, 68 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, or on the undersigned, at Elizabethtown, Ky.

se26 deod11&w3* T. H. GUNTER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE OF $9,000—TOBACCO WAREHOUSE AND STEMMERY, in the city of Henderson, Kentucky—With screws, presses, and all necessary fixtures; ample room and arrangements for managing and preparing for foreign markets at least one million pounds of tobacco annually. The lot is on Broadway, 125 by 200 feet; basement 80 by 100 feet, of brick, and well laid in cement. The building above ground is 50 by 100 feet, 2½ stories high. The building and fixtures are built in the best manner, and all in first-rate condition. Also a good two story Brick Dwelling. Owing to ill health of the undersigned, a rare opportunity is offered to tobacco men of purchasing at a bargain such an establishment, in one of the best of localities for purchasing and shipping tobacco. For $9,500, all cash, or one-half cash and two to four years' for balance, the purchaser can have a good bargain and very easy terms. In this case interested parties are invited to come at once and examine or address Wm. Buttinger, F. Millet, Wm. Wescott, or the undersigned, at Henderson, Ky., or David R. Cowan, Pearson & Meddis, or Gresham, Eastington & Co., Louisville, Ky. If not sold by 1st November, 1870, I will rent the entire premises. Wm. G. TAYLOR, Henderson, Ky.

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WARNER'S PILE REMED[Y]

Warner's Pile Remedy has never ... even in one case) to cure the very worst ... blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who ... flicted should immediately call on their dr[uggist and] get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly ... piles, and is not recommended to cure any o[ther dis]ease. It has cured many cases of over 30 ye[ars] ... ing. Price $1. For sale by druggists every[where].

DYSPEPSI[A]

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is pr[epared ex]pressly for dyspeptics and those suffering ... bitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating ... and restores the digestive organs to th[eir natural] state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic pe[rsons should] use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For ... druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MO[RE]

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, ... ing, and expectorating. The extraordinary ... it possesses in immediately relieving, and ev[entually] curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, ... sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, ... ness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. ... dose always affords relief, and in most cases one ... the effects a cure. Sold by druggists in large bo[ttles]. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough ... suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF L[IFE]

The great blood purifier and delicious ... Warner's Vinum Vitae, or Wine of Life, is ... free from any poisonous drugs or impurities ... prepared for those who require a stimulant ... desirable appetizer and tonic, and the finest ... the world for purifying the blood. It is ... pleasant and delicious article ever ... superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters ... any other article. It is more healthy ... Both male and female ... Wine of Life. ... lively spirits ... It is different from ... sold by druggists ... Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMEN[AGOGUE]

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only ... known to cure the whites (it will cure in every c[ase]) ... Where is the family in which this important ... is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest ... ever offered you, and you should immediately ... sure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1. ... mail on receipt of $1 25. Address 619 State St., Chicago, Ill. ly25 SaTu&Th&wly

GREAT WESTERN CANE MILL.



AND SCANTLIN'S SEAM...



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A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

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Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

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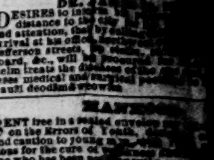
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THE descendants of John Harris, who ... from Halifax county, Va., and settled ... boro, Ky., about the year 18... will ... greatly to their advantage by Address... PER, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo.



DR. ... DESIRES to inform ... distance to the city ... and attention, that by ... arrival at his office, ... Jefferson streets, ... board, &c., will ... Helm treats the diseases ... general medical ... au21 deod&wowlm

MANHOOD. SENT free in a sealed envelope ... on the Errors of Youth, ... and caution to young men, ... tions for the cure of ... one who has been ... ed by others, ... address EDGAR ... opposite Astor Place, New York.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The greatest of the Cincinnati expositions ... census.

Victor Emanuel to the Pope—Let me in ... shall do Vat-i-can to get in.—[Boston ...

A woman has carried off the $500 prize for the best managed farm in Oxfordshire, England.

A Cleveland bridegroom wound up a ... the other day by making a home ... of his wife's head with a revolver.

A ridiculous story is going the rounds of ... that Mrs. Bergh had a young ... arrested the other day for beating an ...

... Henry de Reviere, who created a ... in this country ten years ago by ... a rich Mobile girl, was killed at ...

The Chicago Board of Education has adopted ... prohibiting teachers from receiving ... from their pupils, on pain of dis... service.

... for fifty years and the father of ... children," was the placard fastened ... the neck of a young girl who was so... in the streets of Trenton a few ...

... Chassepot, the French rifle in... in Birmingham, England, under the ... name of Mr. Jacob, ... cartridges in behalf of ... French ...

... Prussian officer who ... to stay at the depot of his regi... these applications to be detailed ... duty, of which being unsuccess... in a fit of despair.

... New Orleans undertook to cow... a shopkeeper, a few days ago, for insult... her. While she was striking him with the ... upon the shoulders he very proper... seized a hammer and split her skull with it.

Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin propose to ... a ladies' club-house in a spacious man... on East Thirty-eighth street. It is to ... "swinging censers of exotic perfume, ... velvet curtains, and carvings of ex... design."

... was regarded as a strong case of circum... evidence in a Pittsburg court, the ... day, when the plaintiff produced the ... with which his wife struck him, and ... the jury how nicely the three legs fit... into the holes in his head.

Public dinner orators should be careful ... they express themselves. The other day ... builder of a church now in course of con... when the toast of his health was ... rather enigmatically replied that he was ... fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking."

... the battle of Metz some of the German ... as a protection against the continual ... of bullets that the enemy poured ... them, fastened their knapsacks across ... After the battle many were con... that these tactics had saved their lives, ... they found no small number of bul... instead of striking them in the ... only entered their calfskin cui...

... war enthusiasm among the German ... singers is intense. Lucca, whose ... has been reported wounded and ... passes her spare time in picking ... Niemann, the celebrated tenor, has ... the Knights of St. John; while Beck, ... head of a party of musical confreres, ... the refreshment trains going to the ... to person to dispense good ... among the soldiers.

... the jumping match for $1,000 and the ... championship at Utica, N. Y., last ... Loomis jumped first and covered thir... feet one inch and a half. Sarles followed, ... over a space of thirteen feet five ... and three-quarters, beating his best ... distance and making the longest ... level stand-jump on record. After sev... ineffectual efforts to emulate his rival ... acknowledged his defeat.

... Emerson Davis, oldest brother of ... Jefferson Davis, died recently at his resi... in Vicksburg, in the eighty-seventh year ... The Herald says: "In whatever light ... may be regarded, Joseph E. Davis was a re... Endowed with a splendid and ... intellect, his mind was a ... information, which he ... in the forum, and ... charming and fas... society. His energy ... and his culture, and ... the people, or in the ... ability, judgment, and ... of marked success in ... attempted."

A ... Washington special says: "The ... of the news in Republican quarters ... Morton's appointment is not very ... The reasons urged against it are ... Several of the strongest ... the Radical party, principally local ... politicians holding official position ... that the mainstay of the party ... to be sent out of the country, ... holding more general views on ... of the party's interests, assert ... worthless character of the ma... whom Morton has recom... appointment under the present ... can be argued no very certain ... properly represent the ... so important a post as the ...

... Post: "We drink, every ... of boots a year! We carry ... blood, constantly, to make ... have clay enough in our ... if properly separated and ... good sized bricks. We eat, ... at least a peck of dirt a ... not too large an estimate. ... carelessly tips a glass of lager ... little reflects that he has be... texture of a hat, yet such is the ... of the beer assimilates with ... forms a sort of felt—the very ... often in hat factories. But not ... utilized it is lost. Still further; ... bones of every adult per... be fed with lime enough to ... mantel every eight months."

... statement of a bootblack, ... have seen the fight, Colonel ... Hon. Maximus "a duffer an' a ... seedy snoozer. And the Frenchman he told ... not to call him that again, or he wud ... on his eye. But this yere Fisk he wasn't ... He kindy hitched up his breeches, ... called the Frenchman a suckler an' a ... snoozer again, an' he puts up his ... an' he says, 'Sail in now, you bloody ... I'm ready for you.' An' the French... went for him. He tried fur tew ... him in the snoot, but yer see he was ... in the arms. Fisky split him in the ... kicked him in the stomick, an' went ... When the Frenchman see Fisky ... his ear he got kindy scart, an' then ... it into him awful, an' giv him a ... lickin'. But the Frenchman didn't ... He slid out o' the house easy like, ... catched him on the toe of his boot, ... helped him down two or three blocks. ... it was a bully muss."—[New York ...

... letter of the 8th says: "McMahon ... very badly but not mortally wounded, ... prisoner. He is one of those who would ... to serve against ... present war. His wife, the ... arrived here two days ... her a surgeon from Paris ... known Sister of Charity to help ... husband. She was at the Marshal's ... Nismes, and would have come to ... in twenty-four hours, but the ... would not allow her to pass their ... so she had to go round by the cen... of France, reach Paris, then go ... railway to Brussels, and so ... Bouillon to Sedan over the Bel... From all I hear, McMahon ... likely to recover quickly from his ... not that he frets and fumes at ... worries himself very much about ... He blames the Emperor very ... for having surrendered this ... that General de Wimpffen ... tried to cut his way through ... even if out of eighty thousand ... forty thousand in attempting ...

... correspondent relates ... without a parish" in ... home he went into a ... of goods on credit ... storekeeper bland... The poor fellow went ... There was nothing ... called his wife and ... he was penniless ... said: 'My dear child... man, let us go to ... knelt in prayer, ... Between 10 and ... were aroused by a ... door. The hus... a gentleman wait... a well known mer... knew nothing of the ... that the household ... himself to the oc... said: 'You may be ... at this time of ... to bed, but I could ... that it was my ... to shake it off, ... here to see if your ... The man told his ... of his heart. His ... him a sum of money, and ... early on Monday ... the relieved gentle... Sunday supply, and ..."

WOMEN.

The Northern, the Southern, the Western Women and the Cosmopolitan Woman.

THE NORTHERN WOMAN.

There is a certain firmness and knowingness about northern women, as a class, that is not to be observed in either southern or western women.

You may know them at a glance, by the cautious, distrustful expression of their countenances that regard every woman with an air of not knowing anything about her, and having not the slightest disposition to find out anything; and that contemplates every man as a "frightful example" of human depravity.

As a rule the Northern Woman is rigidly haughty, primly self-sustained, and yet, formidable as she appears, she has one vulnerable spot—her love of money. For this she will unbend laboriously, for by nature and education she is inclined always to have an eye single to "the main chance."

She has no false ideas about the expediency of earning money when she can do so honorably; and from the time she cuts her milk-teeth she awaits the highest bidder in the matrimonial market.

As a general thing she is ambitious of literary distinction, or, at any rate, of being considered intellectual and well-read. Not unfrequently this ambition leads her to cram her mind with more than it can digest, and she becomes artificial, stilted, and pedantic; with her opinions, so called, formed ... copied from the best available authority.

Armed and equipped with verbatim selections from able reviews, it is her favorite pastime to quiz mercilessly all real or supposed ignoramuses with whom she is brought in contact.

A French quotation, or an obscure classical allusion, she rolls under her tongue as a sweet morsel, and is wild with delight if she can call to the face of her listener an expression of bewilderment.

Yet, with all her pedantry, she does not forget to be cautious, and is careful not to commit herself to an opinion not endorsed by good authority.

She "has never thought of the subject:" has "not made up her mind," until she knows the dictum of the leading spirits.

She acquires a trick of language by which she can express herself about ordinary matters, and never commits herself to either side of a question: so that two opponents may each state his respective case to her, and from her reply receive the impression that in a cautious, guarded way she coincides with his opinion, and disagrees with his opponent, whom she is too polite to offend by more unreserved speech.

And yet, notwithstanding this apparent deception, she will tell you, if detected, that she intended no double-dealing, but was merely influenced by a liberal view that could take in both sides of a question, and weigh impartially the advantages and disadvantages of each. Nevertheless, one is apt to retain a lurking distrust of her that is wholly unaccountable.

She is very careful to preserve the letter of a compact, yet the spirit of it seems of no importance.

For example, if you confide to her a state or family secret, she is quite ready to promise that she will not tell it. She keeps her word to the letter, but she will invent a thousand ways to help others find out for themselves what she takes great credit to herself for not telling in so many words.

If she does not like a person, she preserves a gloomy and mysterious silence when that person's name is mentioned, and has an air of refraining from comment that is more expressive of condemnation than volumes of invective. Or, if the dislike be less bitter, she will say, warily, "Jones and I are the best of friends, such friends indeed that I am quite blinded to his faults; so blinded that I have never discovered but one. Perhaps I shouldn't mention it, we are all so human, and poor Jones has had his trials and temptations, and, after all, it isn't strange that he should have taken to—stealing."

Jones and she may be "the best of friends," but Jones and you can never be boon companions after this delicate revelation.

She understands to perfection the art of damning with faint praise, and if Shakespeare had been an intimate friend of hers, she would have characterized him as "a pretty writer of very sweet little verses, that were somewhat exaggerated, but quite good for a young man."

The most remarkable thing about the Northern Woman is that she esteems herself positively impenetrable, and will on no account believe it possible for the human mind to recognize her faint praise as envy, or her commendation of Jones as malicious hypocrisy. And yet, strange as it may seem, these faults are for the most part the result of over-cultivation, or rather uneven cultivation, such as perverts the highest faculties.

For example, her power of reasoning is overworked until it becomes sophistry. His prudence and discretion degenerate into a morbid caution that is very like cowardice.

Her reticence develops into exaggerated secretiveness, and makes her wary, tricky, and forever making a compromise between what is right and what is expedient.

Her conscientious, that perpetually asserts itself by making her regard the letter of the law even though she has violated the spirit thereof, renders her disposed to criticise others and exact of them impossible perfection.

While her ambition, that properly exercised would stimulate her to lofty aims and noble deeds, becomes a morbid desire for praise that hates, and envies, and persecutes a rival for public or private honor as a deadly foe, whom it were danerous to encourage, or even to countenance, for ever so short a time.

This is the Northern Woman, with due modifications for her age, capacity, and station in life. Her character largely depends upon her religious views, and she is more or less sophistical and unseliable, or rigid and uncompromising, according to the ism that she adopts or the creed that she lives by.

THE SOUTHERN WOMAN.

The Southern Woman is as unlike the Nothern Woman in her leading traits of character as can be imagined. Yet after all, they are not totally dissimiliar, far the reason that human nature the world over, after one has considered how much may be allowed for the differences of education and climate.

Southern Women, as a general thing, are more like children than nothern women. They are more credulous, more susceptible to flattery, more addicted to showy dressing, more candid, less artful, more conceited: more apt to rely for respect upon their family connections, birth, and bringing up than upon any individual merit that they may possess.

They are ostentatious, generous, extravagant in pounds, and economical in pence.

Quick to resent an insult, and often slow to forgive an injury, they posess the unreasoning warmth of immaturity and the blind vindictiveness of the untamed savage.

This vindictiveness, however, depends largely upon the provocation offered.

The childlike innocence of these women is at once ludicrous and pitiful.

The frank fearlessness with which they will scrutininize a stranger, or ask whether Walter Scott wrote David Copperfield, or want to know if Chicago is a state or city, excites at once a sublimity of wonder not far from the ridiculous.

Respect for authority is by no means a leading characteristic of the Southern Woman, so that she remarks unblushingly that she "could never see any sense in Dickens' writings," and as for Shakspeare, she "wonders what people find to admire in him;" though as for Walter Scott, she thinks he is "splendid."

Her conversation is for the most part a resume of personalities that she retails as a child might, with no rational attempt to enliven them with any tricks of expression or spice of anecdote.

Indeed, so utterly unconscious does she seem of the requirements of conversation, that she utters her platitudes with a complacency that is as marvelous as it is deeply rooted.

Sometimes she affects literature as an accomplishment, and rushes into print with a description of some heroine that she describes as "stepping with a high-arching pride into her glorious womanhood.

If this be her tendency, she becomes sacastic, and obtains the reputation of being "quite superior," by reason of her ability to say sharp and rule things.

Her capriciousness is supposed to mean a fastidiousness beyond the power of poor humanity to satisfy.

Her discontent and aimlessness are set down on the score of "immortal longings," and after she has "died," and "sighed," and "gloomed," and "bloomed" for a sufficient length of time through the southern press her biography is written, and her earthly mission is accomplished!

And yet, if the Southern Woman, as an anthoress, is, as a general thing, a lamentable failure, in the domestic circle she is a jewel of the first water. Marriage with her means for better or for worse, in sickeness or in health, and until death (not divorce) doth part the twain that are one flesh.

Her husband is her idol. Sometimes he is an ex-Yankee school-teacher, bombastic, shallow, and pedantic, yet, for all that, she adores him—adores him in her way, of course, which is somtimes a littl exacting, a trifle imperious, and not unfrequently somewhat unreasonable; yet, for all that, she has set him apart from the whole world as a marvel of all that is best in the *genus* man.

When he dies, she sorrows with unfeigned grief, yet, in nine cases out of ten marries shortly afterward, though she be an old woman when she is bereft of her husband."

Her children she alternately indulges and punishes, as her mood is. The fundamental principle upon which she trains her boys is a belligerent one. No boy is a true son of his mother who permits an insult pass unchastened, or a challenge to his gallantry unaccepted.

So much for the sons. Her daughters are a seperate and distinct race. They are guarded tenderly, as if they were sensitive plants.

The check-rein of the mother's apron-string is never loosened, and they are no more trusted out of sight than if they were yearling babies with a precocious tendency toward walking head fore-most into open cellars and other snares for the unwary.

The consequence of this course is, that while Souther women are very sweet, and lovely, and innocent, and immature, they are utterly defenseless, and at their first encounter with the world they are only saved by the interposition of the unseen angels that take care of everything that is utterly helpless, since of themselves they could do nothing.

In their love their hate, in their vanity, in their egotism, in their devotion, in their credulity, in their ignorance, yet most of all in their deaf, and dumb, and stone-blind innocence, are these women children.

You may love them, but you cannot depend upon them in any desperatere emergency requiring the stener qualities that come by cultivation.

You may trust their devotion, but you cannot risk their judgement. You may admire their frankness, yet you cannot appeal to their reason.

You may demand of them self-sacrifice, yet you cannot ask of them a rational consideration of consequences.

You may obtain their tender pity for your sorrow, yet worlds could not puchase their discriminating appreciation of your highest ideal.

They would cheer you on the battle-field, and give their heart's best blood for a sudden and brilliant victory, yet to think out the problem of national prosperity would leave them stranded hopelessly on the shoals of despair.

And in the Southern women, *as a rule*, as in children, may be found the untamed passions of original sin, the blind affection of unworldly wisdom, and the innocent crudeness of undeveloped virture.

THE WESTERN WOMEN.

The Western Woman has neither so much distrust as the Northern Woman, nor yet so much credulity as the Southern Woman.

She has, vulgarly speaking, "cut her eye teeth, but she is not sufficiently knowing to be prudish and miserable.

She has a certain dash of manner that after all is not devoid of such caution as is amply self protective.

She is not so well-read as her northern sister, nor yet so shamelessly ignorant as her southern relative.

Hanging as she does on the outskirts of such civlization as may be found among the southern aristocracy and the northern dillettanteism, she adopts from either so much as she tiknks proper, and is herself a strange mixture of Southern insolence and Northern pretence.

Having more liberal views than the Northern woman, she acquires a certain esprit and common sense that inspire her with unlimited confidence in herself, and a corresponding contempt for others.

She forms readily so much of an opinion concerning current matters as will enable her to express herself with ease and grace, and acquit herself, if not with honor, at least with a fair show of credit.

She is pre-eminently a woman of the period, and has a smattering of the essentials for all practical purposes.

Her conversation is like herself, rapid, spicy, and, as a general thing, to the point.

She is to a certain extent, fearless, yet not always frank.

Her aspirations are rather social than intellectual, and she has a quick eye for the tricks of dress and manner that draw the line of demarcation between "common people" and the "*bonton*."

She has the New England thrift, but not the New England parsimony; yet, though she is not parsimonious, she is extremely economical, and buys nothing that does not tend directly or indirectly to her advantage.

She relies greatly upon a certain complacency of manner and stateliness of bearing to challenge criticism, and prove her to be all that she claims to be.

She has a genial, cordial, whole-souled way with her that implies trust in every one, yet in reality she has a worldly wisdom that weighs and measures, counting the cost of everything, and giving so much for so much.

She has as much more egotism than the Northern woman as she has more caution and *finesse* than the Southern woman.

She knows how to pass for all that she is worth; yet, in the main, she is energetic, industrious, quick-witted, and eminently adapted to all practical emergencies of life.

Educated, as she is, so largely by the newspapers and the shallow schooling of society, she is not without a certain Bohemianism that renders her irresistibly charming and sprightly in her youth, and vapid and uninteresting in her old age.

THE COSMOPOLITAN WOMAN.

Last and best among women is the cosmopolitan; the woman who has outgrown the narrowing tendencies of provincialism, and who has not been trained so exclusively in one direction as to be morbid and inharmoniously developed.

Whatever the birthplace of this woman, she is at home always among the gifted and cultured. Her thoughts have a wider range than herself; consequently she is neither insolent, with a disagreeable self-assertion, nor yet timid and cowardly, with a morbid self-depreciation.

She lives rather to upbuild her character than her reputation, and attaches more importance to the life she is living for eternity than to the worldly position that she is attaining.

"Her husbaand doth safely put his trust in her, and her children arise and call her blessed."—[Agnes Leonard in Chicago Times.

A POSTAL COURTSHIP.

"She is really the prettiest little creature I ever saw," said Mr. Willoughby Vane, as he turned from the window for the fiftieth time that morning. "Jane," he added, addressing the house maid, who was clearing away the breakfast things, "have you any idea who the people are who have taken old Mr. Alderley's house opposite?"

"Well, yes, sir, if you plase," returned handmaiden. "I met their cook at the grocer's the other day, and she said that her master's name was Black—Capting Choker Black—and that he was staying here on leave of absence with his wife and daughter, sir."

"Oh, Indeed! Did she happen to mention the lady's name?"

"Yes, sir. She called her Miss Eva."

"Eva! What a charming name!" murmured Willoughby to himself; and then he added aloud:

"That will do, Jane, thank you."

Mr. Willoughby Vane was a bachelor, twenty-eight years old, rich, indolent, and tolerably good-looking. He lived with a widowed mother in a pleasant house in Clapham Road, and, having nothing else to do, had fallen desperately in love with his pretty *vis-a-vis*, and anxiously sought an opportunity for an induction. However, having discovered the name of his enchantress, he determined to address her anonymously by letter.

Having decided upon taking this step, the next thing was to put it into excution; and having shut himself in his little study, after many futile attempts, he succeeded in framing an epistle to the lady to his satisfaction, begging her, if she valued his peace of mind to return an answer to "W. V., the Postoffice, Clapham-common." That done, he went out for a walk, and dropped the letter in the nearest box.

Regularly three times a day for a week afterward, he called at the post-office to see whether an answer had arrived for him. As the week advanced, Willoughby began to lose his appetite, and grew so restless and irritable that Mrs. Vane, like a fond mother, fancied her dear boy unwell, and begged him to consult their medical attendant. But her son laughed at the idea, knowing that his complaint was beyond the doctor's skill to cure.

He was beginning to despair of ever receiving a reply, when, to his great delight, on the seventh morning, a letter was handed to him by the mistress, written in a dainty female hand, addressed to "W. V." Almost unable to conceal his emotion, he quitted the shop, broke open the seal, and drank in its contents.

They evidently of a pleasing nature for he read the letter over again and again, kissed the envelope, and put it into his breast coat-pocket, and hurried home, to see his inamorta looking out of the window of the opposite house, as usual.

For a moment his first impulse was to salute her respectfully, but immediately afterward he bethought himself that, as he was still *incognito*, the young lady would perhaps feel insulted by the action. Besides, how could she have any idea that he was "W. V.?" So he went indoors and amused himself for three hours in inditing a reply to her letter, which he posted the same afternoon, and, in due course, a second answer arrived.

And so matters went on, a constant interchange of letters being kept up for a fortnight, during which time Mr. Willoughby Vane spent his days in running to and from the post-office, writing letters, and watching his fair neighbor from the window of the dining-room.

"Confound it!" he would sometimes say to himself. "How very provoking the dear girl is! She never will look this way. I do wish to catch her eye, if only for a moment. What a horridly sour-looking crab the mother is! Depend upon it, Willoughby, that poor child is anything but happy at home with those two old fogies. Indeed her letters hint as much. And having given vent to his feelings, he would put on his hat and walk to the post-office, or shut himself in his room and compose another note to his "Dearest Eva."

At length, three weeks having flown rapidly away in this manner, he received a letter one morning from the young lady, which ran as follows:

TOW. V.

Sir: As it is useless to continue a correspondent in this manner, I think it is now time for you to throw off your incognito, and reveal your true name and position to one to whom you are not totally indifferent. Believe me that nothing inspires love like mutual confidence. Prove to me that I have not been imprudent in answering your letters by at once informing me who you are. It is with no feelings of idle curiosity I ask this, but simply for our mutual satisfaction. Yours, &c.,

Eva.

To which Willoughby replied by return of post:

Dearest Eva: If you will permit me to call you so! Have you not for weeks past observed a young man with his hair brushed back, anxiously watching you from the window of the opposite house? And although you have apparently never taken the sligbest notice of him, I trust that his features are not altogether repulsive to you. I am that individual.

> "Charmed by the graceful magic of thine eye,
> Day after day I watch, and dream, and sigh;
> Watch thee, dream of thee, sigh for thee alone,
> Fair star of Clapham—may I add, mine own?"

To quote, with some alterations, the noble stanza of the poet Brown! And now I have a favor to ask you. Whenever you see me at the window, take no notice of me at present, lest my mother should observe it. In a few days she will be going out of town, and then we can throw off all restraint. Till then, adieu! Adieu, my adorable one, adieu! My eyes are ever on you. Your own,

Willoughby Vane.

To which epistle came the following answer:

Dear Sir: Your explanation is perfectly satisfactory. I may also add that your features are not at all repulsive to

Eva.

"Bless her! What a delightful little soul she is!" ejaculated Willoughby.

And he went out, ordered a new suit of clothes, and had his hair cut.

"Willy," said Mrs. Vane to her son the next morning, "I wish you would do something to improve your mind, and not waste your time by looking out of the window all day as you have lately done. Come and read the Parliamentary debates to me, if you have nothing else to do."

The worthy lady was a red-hot politician, and for three mortal hours she kept him at this delightful task; at the expiration of which time he succeeded in escaping to his own room, where he wrote the following to Eva:

"Dearest Eva: I am overjoyed at the contents of your brief communication. If, as you say, my features are not altogether repulsive to you, may I hope that you will consent to be mine—mine only?

Willoughby.

Back came the reply next morning:

Dear Willoughby: Your reply has made me feel very happy. It is very dull here—no society except my father and mother. I long for more congenial companionship. Thine, Eva.

In this delightful manner the days flew on—halcyon days, too, they were for Willoughby, and sweetened by the interchange of this and similar lover-like correspondence. On the following Monday morning, Mrs. Vane left town on a visit to some friends to Devonshire, leaving her son to keep house at home. That same afternoon one of Capt. Black's servants brought the following note for Willoughby:

Willie: Have you any objection to my telling my dear papa all. Matters have now gone so far that it will be impossible for either of us to retract what we have written. Let us take papa into our confidence. I know his kind and generous nature well, and I have no fear that he will oppose our union. Pray send me a line by bearer. Eva.

My Own Eva: Do whatever you consider best. My fate is in your hands. If your papa should refuse his consent, I—— But I will not think of anything so dreadful! Fear not that I shall ever retract. Life without you would be a desert, with no oasis to brighten it. Yours until death,

Willoughby.

That evening, just as Willoughby had finished his dinner, he heard a loud double knock at the street door; and, on its being opened, a strange voice inquired, in a loud tone:

"Is Mr. Willoughby Vane at home?"

His heart beat violently, as Jane entering the room said:

"A gentleman wishes to speak to you in the library, sir."

And she handed him a card inscribed "Captain Choker Black, C. B., H. M.'s 1,794th Foot."

"I will be with him in a moment," said Willoughby; and he swallowed a couple of glasses of sherry, to nerve him for the interview.

"Captain Choker Black, I believe?" he said as he entered the library.

"Your servant, sir," said the gallant Captain—who, glass in eye, was busily engaged in scrutinizing an engraving of the battle of Navarino. "Your servant, Sir. Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Willoughby Vane?"

Willoughby bowed.

"Then, sir, of course you know the business that has brought me here?"

Terribly nervous and scarcely knowing what answer to make, our hero bowed again.

"Come, come, sir, don't be afraid to speak out? My daughter has made me her confidant, so let there be no reserve between us. Eva has told me all!"

Here poor Willoughby blushed up to the roots of his hair.

"You see, I know all about it. You have fallen desperately in love with the poor girl; and, although you have never exchanged three words together, you are already engaged to be married. Mighty expeditions, upon my word! Ha! ha! ha! Pray excuse me for laughing, but the idea is somewhat comical! Ha! ha! ha!"

As the captain appeared to be in very good humor, Willoughby's courage began to rise.

"Don't mention it, sir. You are her father, and have a right to do what you please. But I sincerely trust that you have no objections to offer."

"I? None! Believe me, I shall be delighted to see my Eva comfortably settled. But hark ye, sir. Business is business. I am a plain blunt man, and fifteen years' sojourn with one's regiment in India doesn't help to polish one. First of all, what are your prospects?"

And the Captain drew a note-book from his pocket, and proceeded to examine our hero as if he were in a court of justice.

"You are an only son, I believe?"

"I am."

"Good." And down went the note in the pocket-book.

"Your age?"

"Twenty-eight!"

"Good. Is your constitution healthy?"

"I believe so. I have had the measles, whooping cough and mumps."

"Disorders peculiar to infancy. Good. And the Captain scribbled away again.

"Are you engaged in any business or profession?"

"None."

"Then how on earth do you live?"

"On my private income, Captain."

"Then all I can say is, you're an uncommonly lucky fellow to be able to subsist on that. I only wish I could. What is your income?"

"About seven hundred a year."

"Is it in house property, shares in limited companies, or the funds? If in public companies, I should be sorry to give two years' purchase for the lot."

"In the New Three per Cents."

"Good. I think I may say, very good. What sort of a temper are you?"

"Well, that's rather a difficult question to answer," said Willoughby, smiling for the first time.

"Hang it, sir, not at all!" returned the Captain. "If any one asked my temper, I should say 'Hasty! sir—confoundedly hasty!' And Choker Black's proud of it, sir—proud of it!"

"Say about the average," answered Willoughby, timidly.

"Temper average," said the Captain, jotting it down. "I think those are about all the questions I have to ask you. You know my daughter by sight?"

"I have had the pleasure of seeing her frequently—from the window, sir!"

"And you think you could be happy with her?"

"Think, Captain! I am certain of it!"

"Very good. Now hark ye, Mr. Willoughby Vane. Marry her, treat her well and be happy. Neglect her, blight her young affections by harshness or cruelty and hang me, sir, if I don't riddle you with bullets! Gad, sir, I'm a man of my word and I'll do what I say, as sure as my name is Choker Black!"

"I have no fear on that score, Captain. Unite her to me, and if a life of devotion—"

"I know all about that," said the Captain. "Keep your fine phrases for the girl's ears. Give me your hand, sir, I have taken a fancy to you!"

"You flatter me, Captain!"

"Hang it, sir, no! Choker Black never indulges in flattery. Don't be afraid to grasp my hand, sir; it's yours so long as I find you plain sailing and straightforward. But if I ever suspect you of any artifice or deception, I'll knock you down with it. So now I hope we perfectly understand each other."

"One word more," said Willoughby. "Am I to understand that you consent to our union?"

"Certainly. You may be married to-morrow, if you please. Sir, the happiness of my dear child is my first consideration Gad, sir, I am not a brute—not one of those unnatural parents people read of in novels. Choker Black may be a fire-eater in the field; but, at any rate, he knows how to treat his own flesh and blood."

"Captain, you overwhelm me with gratitude."

"Say no more about it. Clap on your hat and come across the road with me, and I'll introduce you to my daughter at once."

Scarcely knowing what he was about, Willoughby did as he was told. They crossed the road together, and the Captain opened his door with a latch-key.

"One moment if you please," said Willoughby, who was titivating his hair and arranging his cravat.

"You are ready now?" asked the Captain.

"Quite."

"Mr. Willoughby Vane," cried the Captain, ushering our hero into the drawing-room. Then, waving his hand, he added, "Allow me to introduce to you my wife and daughter."

Willoughby looked exceedingly foolish as he bowed to the ladies. On a couch by the fireside sat his enchantress, looking more bewitchingly radiant than ever; her *vis-a-vis* being the tall, thin, angular woman in black that he had frequently noticed from over the way.

"What a contrast," thought Willoughby, "between mother and daughter!"

"Annie, my dear, Mr. Willoughby Vane is nervous, no doubt. You know the adage. Let us leave the young people, and he'll soon find his tongue then, I'll wager," said the Captain, addressing the younger of the two ladies, who immediately rose from her seat.

"Stay, sir—there is some mistake here!" said Willoughby. "This lady is—" and he pointed to the gaunt female.

"My daughter, sir!" said the Captain. "My daughter by my first wife."

"And this—" ejaculated our hero, turning to the young lady.

"Is my second wife!"

Mr. Willoughby Vane fled from his home that night. About a month later his almost broken-hearted mother received a letter from him explaining the whole affair; and the post mark bore the words "Montreal, Canada."—Once a Week.

GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.

> Their faces possess a beauty
> That is neither of dreams nor rules;
> It might be the beauty of angels,
> If it were not the beauty of fools.
> I speak of certain phenomena
> Gotten of needles and spools.
>
> Oh, the white flash of their bosoms,
> Flecking the crowds in the sun!
> The spectacle staggers our boyhood,
> And our pulses set off by the run.
> Till we learn that though we could *buy* them,
> Devil a one's to be won;
>
> That though they drum the piano,
> And twitter the latest trash,
> Twaddle the twaddle of Tennyson,
> And quadrille themselves into a brash,
> They are unto woman ideal
> What unto a joint is hash.
>
> They haven't a touch of nature,
> Their love is brittle as glass,
> Misfortune would "knock it to shivers,"
> And hustle you out of their class,
> They've a placid contempt for wise men,
> And live on the bray of an ass.
>
> They hate each other serenely
> With a hate no man could hold;
> They haven't the brains to wound with wit,
> And consider it vulgar to scold,
> So they lacerate with their laces,
> And guillotine with their gold.
>
> They bear the stamp of Austria,
> Are branded, and set apart;
> Their bosoms no longer are temples,
> But each is a dickering mart;
> Our Puritan sires would have had them
> Whipped at the tail of a cart.
>
> Vain be the trap of apparel!
> Vain be the snare of the face!
> For beauty devoid of goodness
> Is Venus hurled out of her place,—
> A goddess deprived of her altars,
> An orbitless star in space.
>
> Oh, the white flash of their bosoms,
> Flecking the streets and the care!
> The tremulous flare of their costumes,
> The basilisk glare of their mas!
> The lover will go to the devil
> E'er I shall go to their pas.

[Chicago Post.

Story of a New York Newspaper.

A New York correspondent tells the following story of misdirected energy and fruitless endeavor:

"And so Dr. Marsden has buried his Evening Commonwealth at last. After two years of struggle, and $40,000 of expenditure, he gives up the combat. A curious history is connected with this adventure, the most of which the world will never know. Dr. Marsden was an accomplished gentleman, who wrote the financial articles for the New York Evening Post. Graduating therefrom with some $30,000, he made up his mind to publish a daily newspaper. He made various offers for the Evening Mail and at last stole away a number of men from that paper and started the Evening Commonwealth. He might as well have started a Great Eastern steamship. Charles Williams, now publisher of the Evening Globe, was his publisher. Isaac W. Haff, now publisher of At Home and Abroad, was with him. Junius Browne wrote for him and a number of greater and lesser lights. The circulation was about 1,500. Dr. Marsden used his Wall street knowledge to make his paper pre-eminently a paper for the brokers and bankers. He labored on until his paper seemed to be absolutely neglected and forgotten. His assistants left him, and still he tugged away. The paper might as well have been published in Kamschatka. Meanwhile, a son of Girard Hallock began the publication of the Evening Republic. He spent $30,000 and gave it up. Marsden hung on, declaring that persistence would make any newspaper a success. Month after month rolled away, little by little depleting Marsden's finances. His paper did not increase an iota. Its existence was barely known in New York. The year passed, and men told him that he was a fool to try the experiment further. He pushed on, saying all the time that "his star would rise." Through another long, dreary year he dragged that forlorn enterprise, and on the last week buried his bantling and threw away the last two years of toil and investment. If any one thinks that one year is sufficient to decide the fate of a paper, let him note Dr. Marsden's two years' struggle, backed by Wall street acquaintance and a fair competence of his own. It only tells the old story over again, that tact, not money, can alone make a daily paper succeed."

BREAD-AND-CHEESE AND KISSES.

> One day, when I came home fatigued,
> And felt inclined to grumble,
> Because my life was one of toil,
> Because my lot was humble,
> I said to Kate, my darling wife,
> In whom my whole life's bliss is,
> "What have you got for dinner, Kate?"
> "Why, bread-and-cheese and kisses!"
>
> Though worn and tired, my heart leaped up
> As those plain words she uttered.
> Why should I envy those whose bread
> Than mine s more thickly buttered?
> I said: "We'll have dessert at once."
> "What's that?" she asked. "Why, this is."
> I kissed her. Ah, what sweeter meal
> Than bread-and-cheese and kisses?
>
> I gazed at her with pure delight;
> She nodded and smiled gayly;
> I said: "My love, on such a meal
> I'd dine with pleasure daily.
> When I but think of you, dear girl,
> I pity those fine misses
> Who turn their noses up and pout
> At bread-and-cheese and kisses.
>
> "And when I look on your dear form,
> And on your face so homely;
> And when I look in your dear eyes,
> And on your dress so comely;
> And when I hold you in my arms,
> I laugh at Fortune's misses.
> I'm blest in you, content with you,
> And bread-and-cheese and kisses."

What Did the Man Say?

A man scene in court, with a stupid witness. A man had been caught in the act of theft, and pleaded in extenuation that he was drunk.

Court—(to the policeman, who was witness)—"What did the man say when you arrested him?"

Witness—"He said he was drunk."

Court—"I want his precise words, just as he uttered them; he didn't use the pronoun he, did he? He didn't say 'he was drunk.'"

Witness—Oh, yes, he did—he said he was drunk; he acknowledged the corn."

Court—(getting impatient at the witness' stupidity)—"You don't understand me at all; I want the words as he uttered them; didn't he say, 'I was drunk?'"

Witness—(deprecatingly)—"Oh, no, your honor. He didn't say you were drunk; I wouldn't allow any man to charge that upon you in my presence."

Prosecutor—"Pshaw! you don't comprehend at all. His honor means, did not the prisoner say to you 'I was drunk?'"

Witness—(reflectively)—"Well, he might have said you was drunk, but I didn't hear him."

Attorney for prisoner—"What the court desires is to have you state the prisoner's own words, preserving the precise form of pronoun that he made use of in reply. Was it the first person I, second person thou, or the third person he, she or it? Now, then, sir (with severity), upon your oath, didn't my client say 'I was drunk?'"

Witness—(getting mad)—"No, he didn't say you was drunk either, but if he had I reckon he wouldn't a lied any. Do you s'pose the poor fellow charged this whole court with being drunk?"

INSTINCT AND REASON.

Some Curious Illustrations of Animal Intelligence.

Examples of the intercommunication of ideas between animals of different races have, it is believed, been very rarely recorded. The subjoined one is from an eye witness: An old mare, relieved from hard work in consequence of the infirmities of declining years, was turned into a field in company with a cow and several heifers. The pasturage in this field being of a very indifferent quality compared with the rich crop of grass and clover in the one adjoining, longing eyes were cast by the animals on the tempting food from which they were debarred, and many attempts were made to break through the intervening fence, which, at some points, was not in the best of repair. One day the mare observed to make a regular tour of inspection round the enclosure, evidently, as the sequel shows, to discover the most favorably place for escape. Having ascertained this to her satisfaction, she returned to her companion, requested the cow's attention by tapping her gently on the shoulder, first with her hoof and then with the head; the cow then followed her conductor to the invalided part of the fence, and the pair, having attentively surveyed it together, went back for the heifers, after which, the old mare setting the example, the rest followed her over the gap, and found themselves literally "in clover." It would not be difficult to translate the quadruped ideas and language here into our own tongue. First, we may suppose the reflection of the old lady to be something like this: "The vegetation in that field looks particularly rich and good; it makes one's mouth water. I'll just go around and see if there's no way of getting in." Then, having discovered the suitable spot,—no selfish desire to leap the fence unobserbed, and feast like Jack Horner, all in a corner by himself, but "I'll go and tell the cow and bring her to look at the place." This done, the two consult together, and agree that "it will do very nicely; but we musn't leave these poor things in the lurch; they must share in the feast; let us go back for them." If these were not exactly the reasoning processes that took place, the initiatory movements and final result lead us to conclude that they must have been very similar.

In our school-days we made acquaintance with a Newfoundland dog, whose knowledge of the value of money, and careful provision for his future wants, were familiar to a large circle of admirers and patrons. He belonged to a clothier, and the entrance to his master's place of business was furnished with a couple of doors some six or eight feet distant from each other, the outer one always being open in the daytime. On a large mat between the two was his constant post. He rarely, if ever, was absent from it, except a few minutues at a time, when he went to supply himself with provisions at the baker's shop, a few doors off, at the corner of the street. Many were the halfpence saved from markles, barley-sugar, taffy, and even from our daily allowance for lunch, which we bestowed upon the great sagacious-looking creature, for the pleasure of seeing him walk to the baker's, and lay out his money in a buscuit. Sometimes we were disappointed of our amusement, for, if not at the moment hungry, he would take the coin and hide it under his mat, where, according to school-boy report, he had a fabulous amount (for a dog) of coppers, and from which he abstracted a penny or halfpenny at a time, according to the state of his appetite. He knew perfectly well the difference between the coins and their relative value; and that he was entitled to receive two wine-biscuits for the larger sum, and only one for the halfpenny. We have given him a penny, and seen him enter the shop and permit the attendant damsel to take it out of his mouth, but, instead of accepting the two biscuits offered him, he stood still, looking gravely at her as if something were wrong. This behavior was intended to signify that he only wanted a single biscuit on that occasion, and wished the change out of his penny. Now and then he took a fancy for a French roll, by way of a variety; at such times he would "make no sign," and preserve a fixed impenetrability of countenance on the presentation, first, of the couple of biscuits, and then of a biscuit and a halfpenny, then his desire was understood. The people of the shop were, as may be supposed, accustomed to his ways, and able to interpret his mute expression; and as anxious to please him as if he had been a "regular customer" of the human species. After leaving school, I was told by more than one informant worthy of credit, that if you gave him a sixpence and accompanied him to the shop, he would receive the change, and then allow you to take it out of his mouth, satisfied with two biscuits, and apparently quite conscious that so large a sum was never intended to be given him at one time. We never knew what became of the balance of his day's receipts, at bed-time; whether his owner took care of it for him, and laid it out in new collars and mats as the old ones became worse for wear, or whether he slept upon it and guarded it. It was almost impossible that, unless gifted with an uncommonly elastic appitite, and a strict vegetarian to boot, his expenditure could have equalled his income. Poor old fellow! he was not a handsome specimen of his race, but "handsome is that handsome does," says the old proverb; and his intelligence and amiability made him a general favorite with the *habitues* of the well-frequented thoroughfare. He died long ago, and was properly honored by being stuffed and preserved. How he would have been perplexed if he had survived to the days of the bronze coinage; clever as he was, it would have been some little time, we suspect, before he learned to distinguish between the old half-penny and the new penny, so nearly of a size.

The following deliberate plan of retaliation, formed and carried out by a dog belonging to himself, is related by one who was witness of the whole proceeding. The dog had been assaulted and bitten by another much more powerful than himself, and thinking that, in such unequal adds, "discretion" was "the better part of valor," he took to his heels and ran home. For several days afterwards he was noticed to put himself on half rations, and lay by the remainder of his food. At the expiry of this period he sallied out, and in a short time returned with a few of his friends, before whom he set his store of provisions, and begged them to make a good dinner. This being dispatched, the guests took their leave, along with their entertainer, and followed by the dog's master, whose curiosity was excited. He watched their progress for a considerable distance, when a large dog marked out, by the leader, to his companions, as the offender, was furiously attacked by them all, and well worried before he could make his escape. The self-denial persevered in by this dog with a view to his revenge, and his knowledge of the efficacy of a bribe, are very remarkable; and he must have explained to his friends the service expected from them in return for their dinner.

That the faculty of memory exists in animals there are many proofs. Bees, according to Huber, who had been fed in the autumn with honey at a particular window, returned in expectant crowds to the same place in the spring, when the window, closed through the winter by an outer shutter, was reopened. The recognition of their own hives, out of a number of others, on returning from their excursions, would appear to be from a remembrance of its situation, rather than from any peculiarity about the individual hive. Swallows, on returning from their winter quarters in southern latitudes, resume possession of their former summer residences. A horse will almost always be found to preseve an acute recollection of any spot where he has received a fright, however many years may have since elapsed. We knew a pony in the neighborhood of Ripon England, whose nervous system was, as a rule, in the best possible state; but there was a certain ford which it never could be induced to cross, nor even to give within fifty yards. If you persisted in attempting to drive staight on, the invariable consequence was that the creature suddenly whirled round as if it had been shot. It had once been startled there, years before it was thought, by the noise of a waterfall close by, and the impression seemed fixed in its memory. No objection was made to any other ford, though one, which it had occasionally to cross, was much wider and fully as deep as the one in question. This said pony, by the way, had one or two very singular tastes, a great liking for strong peppermint lozenges being the oddest; it would take them to any amount, and crush them with unmistakable relish.

We cannot just now call to mind where we met, long ago, with a very amusing example of memory in a horse—the charger of the commanding officer of an Indian regiment. He was an exceedingly large and heavy man, and the horse, having a dislike to carry such a burden, acquired the habit of lying down on the ground whenever the Colonel prepared to mount. This, as may be supposed, annoyed him, and to avoid the ridicule of the soldiers he parted with the animal, and procured another not so fastidious as to a few pounds more or less. We believe it was a year or two—certainly some considerable time—after that the Colonel, visiting another station, was invited to view the troops there, and a horse was placed at his service, which, on his attempting to mount, immediately lay down in full view of the assembled regiment. It turned out to be the identical dismissed charger, who had at once recognized his former objectionable owner.

A very interesting anecdote is related by Frederic Cuvier, showing not only great power of memory, but also strong attachment in an animal generally supposed to be destitute of all good qualities—the wolf. A gentleman trained one up from infancy till he was as tractable as a dog, would follow him about whenever allowed, and become low spirited when he was absent. Being compelled to leave home, his master made him over to the Menagerie du Roi, where he at first drooped and refused to eat, but gradually became more reconciled to the situation. After the lapse of a year and a half, his master returned home and paid him a visit. The wolf knew his voice the moment he spoke, and flew to him with every demonstration of delight and affection, planting his fore-feet on his shoulders and licking his face. The same scene occurred after the second separation of three years' duration, the wolf, as before, at once recognizing his master's voice, and bounding toward him as soon as set at liberty by the keeper. A final parting followed, and from that time the faithful creature never appeared to regain his former spirits and equable temper, occasionally, indeed, betraying ominous signs of the ferocity inherent in his race.

Stories of elephantine intelligence are numerous, but most of them too well know to repeat here. One, however, recorded by a traveler, in a paper contributed to a scientific journal, and which is vouched for from personal knowledge, is worth a brief notice. The author was on a journey, and several elephants were engaged to carry his tent and baggage. One of them, euphoniously named Fattra Mongul, coming on the scent of a tiger, was seized with a panic and ran off in the woods, the driver saving himself by clinging to a branch of a tree, and letting himself down. All attempts to recover the animal were fruitless, and the party proceeded on their way, giving up all idea of seeing him again. Amongst a herd of wild elephants entrapped eighteen months afterwards, was the runaway, who at first was as uproarious and unmanageable as the rest, but on an old hunter, who knew him well, riding up to him on a tame elephant, pulling him by the ear and ordering him to lie down, he immediately obeyed the familiar word of command and became perfectly tractable. This writer also mentions a female elephant which escaped from her owner, and was at large for fourteen years. On being recaptured, she remembered her former driver, and instantly laid down at his order.

There is no question that animals understand the measurement of time. It is a well-known fact that, on lands where the crows are habitually shot at, birds, instead of keeping at a respectable distance, as on the rest of the week, come close up to the farmhouses on Sundays, having somewhat found out that the guns are then shelved. We happened, when staying in Rosshire with a friend, to meet with a pattern church-going dog. It was a year or two after the conflict in the Scotch Establishment, which led to the foundation of the Free Church, and which, in the first heat of party occasioned some unfortunate difference in family circles. It did not give one exactly an idea of unity to see husband and wife setting off in opposite directions to their respective places of worship, even though there existed the most perfect harmony of temper, as was the case in the household where I was temporarily located. But this by the way. I was going to observe that even the animals had their special predilections, two of the three Skye terriers being Established dogs, and attending their master to the parish church; the other we styled the Free Church dog, for he regularly attended the building lately erected for the secessionists, and where the lady of the house had her pew. The most amusing thing was that the little creature—the shaggiest, most intelligent looking "Skye" I ever met with—always set off to church by himself, and punctually half an hour before the bell commenced to ring for service. The sight of him trotting leisurely along the carriage-drive was quite sufficient information as to the time of day, without consulting the clock. On reaching the church we always found him soberly settled in the pew, and he invariably conducted himself with the strictest propriety.

Locke adduces the learning of tunes as proof that birds are gifted with memory. "It cannot," he says, "with any appearance of reason, be supposed—much less proved—that birds, without sense and memory, can approach their notes nearer and nearer by degrees to a tune played yesterday, which, if they have no idea of it in their memory, is nowhere, nor can be a pattern for them to imitate, or which any repeated essays can bring them nearer to. Since there is no reason why the sound of a pipe should leave traces in their brains, which not at first, but by their after endeavors, should produce the like sounds; and why the sounds they make themselves should not make traces which they should follow, as well as those of the pipe, is impossible to conceive."

Another specimen of clock-work regularity came under our notice in London, as exhibited in the person of a very large white tomcat; white, that is to say he was intended to be by nature, and would have been anywhere else but in the heart of the city of smoke. As it was, his coat was of a dingy grayish, yellowish, indescribable tint. This cat came up every morning at 7 o'clock to awaken the inmates of the house; mewing and scratching at one bedroom door till he received an answer, and then passing to another in the same way, till he had completed his round. He was very punctual, never being more than two or three minutes behind time.

We hope that the illustrations which we have brought together—a few out of many which could have been given—will interest the reader. We must leave him to draw his own conclusions.

George Alfred Townsend's Sketch of the Great Tammany Politician.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

I have known Tweed for very many years. He is a man without shame, and very nearly without fear. A newspaper attack will make Dick Connolly think that a vigilance committee is going to hang him straightway, and he will cringe and writhe in pitiable terror, for he is really nothing but a "Fence." like Dickens' Fagen, and when he dies, even if he dies in his bed, he will go through the same contortions. Sweeney feels a newspaper attack like a man of education and worldly wisdom, who has lived long enough to feel that the good opinion of the world is the highest felicity; but, unwilling to give up his bad power, he can only sit and mope and have a mental spell of sickness every time he is admonished that no one respects him. But Bill Tweed, or "Tweedy," as they call him, is perfectly callous; nothing impresses him; he has fits of good nature, spells of licentiousness, a good deal of gluttony, and most of the lower tastes well kept in check; but for all, he is a powerful business man, always at work, never wearied out, never thoughtful, stirring from morn to midnight, doing a great part of this work himself, a fair judge of agents, a big brutal nature, equal to the most brutal situation, and animated with the same spirit which drives a mill or runs Stewart's dry goods house; confidence, economy, energy, enterprise. He is a man of big build, brown complexion, square head, square shoulders, big limbs and feet, grey eyes, and a quick, prompt manner, without a particle of suavity or sentimentality in it. If you were to go over and see him now, and say: "I have come here to write a sketch of you exactly as you are, and I want the points," Tweed would reply: "I would give them, my son, to you, if it could be done in a minute, but there is a thousand things just now on my hands. I am on the make; you may put that down, sure. I keep my eyes wide open for whatever comes along; stick my arm down as far as it will go, and pull my hand out as full as I can. Stick to my friends—that's me! If that will do you any good, you go and print it.

"The audacity of this man takes well with the lower classes, whom he occasionally descends to; it fills Connolly with terror and admiration; and it makes the more logical and meditative Sweeney acknowledge Tweed's superior abilities. Tweed used to be a chairmaker, with business habits, and getting into politics out of a naturally bustling, busy rowdyism, he read law a little, learned to make a rude sort of speech, and has gone on from grade to grade until he rules New York."

The Man Who Bathes the Girls.

[From a Long Branch Letter.]

There is only one man that I have envied during the summer—the man who bathes the girls at Long Branch, the merman of the hotel. He takes his place about ten yards from store, and as the vestals and dames come into the water he does totally immerse them. He is brawny and ugly, and yet he is the most popular man with the punctillious half of our species that I have ever seen. A very scrawny and untempting maiden lady, who probably never had a genuine pair of man's arms around her in her life, was the bane of this bather's existence. She went on every day of the season to take her bath, and under the pretext of learning to swim she made that devoted child of Adam duck her for two hours. The squeals, the sighs, the interjections, and the noise this female used were agony to this bather. Said he:

"She ketches me as if I was a hoss or a hitching post, and lives back all of what might hev been in them two hours. And the more she enjoys herself, the colder she gets. I be now on this beach five years; but if they con't trot out some livelier females I shall resign. I ain't no undertaker of drowned folk."

Quite otherwise is the demeanor of this guilty merman when more tempting graces come to swim. He placed them lengthwise across his two arms, face upward to the sky, and gently floats them in the surface, looking down, meanwhile, at the streaming tresses, the closed eyes, the exhaling nostrils, and the little shod feet, with the mingled piety, resignation, and tenderness of a Mormon Bishop baptising a convert. Occasionally he agitates the water in a guilty way, as if he wished to be presumed to be earning his salt, but he earns his salt easier than any person of my acquaintance. Millions of his species would pay for his position. I saw him once shock the feelings of a bashful young gentleman's lady love. The bashful man had probably never done as much as to give the lady his arm. The other took him from her at once, and, swinging her under water, hoisted her in his arms, dipped her again and again, and, to facilitate her diving, held her nose with one hand and her toe with the other, and thus submerged her absolutely. The young man felt for his weapons to immolate this uncivil varlet, but the ungrateful young woman just then, getting breath, cried:

"Gustavus, it's positively splendid!"

TEXAS.

A Great State and its Lands and Railroads—Trade With Louisville, Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Rusk County, Texas, Sept. 19.

This, the greatest of all the States now receiving a large immigration, extends from the Gulf of Mexico, the mouth of the Rio Grande, up that majestic stream, to its source, 2,000 miles, thence north to the 42d degree of latitude. Texas covers 16 degrees of latitude and 14 degrees of longitude—from the mouth of the Rio Grande, where are perpetual flowers and ripening fruits, to the South Pass, where the peaks are covered with perpetual snows.

Texas has a Gulf frontier of one thousand miles, where, in twenty years, will be situated, at the capacious harbors, cities rivaling those on the Atlantic and its bays. A frontier of the Rio Grande of two thousand miles, a frontier on the Arkansas and Red rivers of one thousand miles, five hundred miles on the Sabine; an inland frontier of four hundred miles, where Red river separates Texas and Arkansas.

The majestic appearance of the forests of pines, palm, oak and hickory, the laurels and magnolias, are grandly beautiful. While the boundless prairies, with the hundreds of varieties of flowers, are scenes so eloquent that those dwelling here, and comprehending the grand with the beautiful, never desire a better or more attractive country than Texas.

The climate of Texas is of alternate spring and summer. With the exception of a few weeks during midwinter of rains, we are strangers to cold and unpleasant days. Flowers bloom and vegetation grows during winter, while the summer, owing to the cool nights with the Gulf winds, are pleasanter than in the Northern States. Texas produces sugar, rice, cotton, wheat, corn, vegetables, fruits in the greatest abundance, while the vine-clad hills of France are surpassed here in the quantity and excellence of Texas grapes. With all these inducements, the best of improved lands in this part of the State are purchased at from $4 to $12 per acre, while unimproved lands are bought at from $1 to $6 per acre.

This place is situated on two railroad routes. The International, which received State aid of $10,000 per mile, crosses Red river at Fulton. ... reaches Texas. From that point on the east to the Texas terminus on the west is 840 miles; amount received from the State $8,400,000; this not by taxation, as the sale of Texas lands will exceed the amount in three years at most. This road passes through Jefferson, the commercial city of Eastern Texas, having now 14,000 people; through Marshall, thence through this (Rusk) county; thence on the thirty-second parallel to El Paso. The Houston, Henderson, and Marshall road passes through this village. Both these important railroads will go into the hands of companies who will speedily complete them. These roads must direct a large trade to Louisville, and our Texas merchants and farmers are greatly interested in the Louisville and Red River line of steamers. Avery's plows are sought for, while the furniture and machinery from Louisville are preferred by large numbers to any other.

I would urge the farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers of Kentucky to come to Texas at once. Lands will bring three times as much next year. Here are excellent lands through which these two important railroads will pass in less than two years from this time. Here is an important place for factories, having running streams, with coal and iron ore near. The health of the inhabitants is equal to any country. We will aid all who come in securing lands and locations for mechanics and manufacturers. We have churches and schools, and are specially anxious to welcome here many from Kentucky. We are within sixteen miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad and seventy miles from Shreveport, which place is all the year reached by steamers.

A. L. HAY.

Millville, Rusk Co., Texas.

BLUE GRASS.

A Tennesseean on Kentucky Specialties.

[A. B. Robertson, Beech Grove, Tenn., in the Turf, Field and Farm.]

Your learned correspondent, W. S. Rand, in his article on "Grasses and Forage Plants," in your issue on the 2d inst., asserts that "all flesh is grass." This I am not disposed to question, nor am I disposed to doubt all that he says about blue grass being the basis and source of wealth to Kentucky. All that he says of its beauty I freely allow, but when he asserts that "the same seeds sown in other latitudes will not be Kentucky blue grass because her climate and soil contain the elements that produce a plant no other section can or will produce," I may safely question his knowledge of other sections. I sent to Kentucky ten years ago and purchased fifty bushels blue grass seed, prepared land, sowed it, the grass for the past seven years has been repeatedly looked at by persons familiar with the blue grass fields of Kentucky, and all agree that it compares favorably with Kentucky's best. Many of my neighbors too have luxuriant and profitable fields of blue grass Whenever tried on the rich lands of Middle Tennessee it has been a most satisfactory success, and if your learned correspondent will visit the farms west of Nashville, in Davidson county, particularly the farm of Gen. W. G. Harding, he will see an evidence of his error and agree that other States have lands that do produce Kentucky blue-grass. Kentucky, I freely admit, is far in advance of Tennessee in the production of grass, having been so much longer engaged in its culture, but that is not an evidence that Tennessee soil and climate are not equally well adapted to its production. I am not disposed to controvert his theory in regard to Bourbon whisky. I know it to be most excellent; but an article made from Tennessee corn and rye in Robertson county, ranks about as high, at home and abroad, as the best Bourbon. I know Kentucky to be a great State. I admire her blue-grass, her fine herds and fleet horses, and love her noble sons and beautiful daughters, but I cannot agree that she grows all the blue-grass nor makes all the good whisky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

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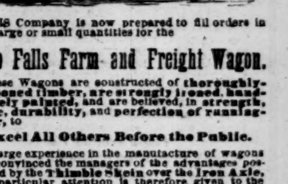
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